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Saltonstall Puts Warner On Superior Court Bench; Britons' Butter Cut Down

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 25, 1940

In New England: Warner Named Superior Judge

Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, was appointed a Judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Details: Page 11.]

Governor Saltonstall replied to President Roosevelt's letter regarding the application of the selective service law that Massachusetts is forging ahead with its defense plans. At the same time, he released the listing of local board areas for draft selection after registration. [Details: Page 11.]

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York assailed the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie in an address before the Vermont Democratic State Convention at Montpelier. [Details: Page 14.]

Efforts to obtain absentee ballots for National Guardsmen who have just been called up for a year's training and who will not be at home on election day, Nov. 5, are being made by both major parties in the Bay State. [Details: Page 14.]

American Legion Convention news and pictures: Pages 1, 11, 12, and 13.

Food Rations: Britons' Butter Reduced

London (AP)—Britons' butter ration will be reduced to two ounces weekly effective Sept. 30, an official announcement said today. Margarine and meat allowances are to be increased.

New York (AP)—A German will draw more than double the bread rations allotted to a Pole under new quotas fixed in Germany and the occupied territories in Europe, grain circles heard from British sources today. [Details: Page 6.]

Federal Jury Investigates Magnesium Industry

New York (AP)—A special federal grand jury today began an investigation of the magnesium industry as a part of the general inquiry it started last July of reported price fixing and monopolistic practices in 10 defense industries. Special Assistant United States Attorney General Herbert Berman said he discussed with the jury the highly technical branches of the magnesium industry and its importance in the manufacture of airplane motors and parts, as a prelude to the actual examination of the industry's practices.

Alameda County Grocery Strike Settled

Oakland, Calif. (AP)—A dispute between American Federation of Labor grocery store workers and retail food dealers which resulted in the closing yesterday of 500 retail food stores in Alameda County was settled last night. An announcement by both sides said the market at which the union had called a strike signed a contract with the clerks' union, accepting a controversial 48-hour-week provision.

In Dakar: Port Surrender Reported

Dakar events were wrapped in mystery owing to the silence of the radio station there. Unconfirmed reports received in Vichy stated that the port had surrendered to the de Gaulle and British forces operating from the sea. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

De Gaulle ultimatum was said to have been delivered for the second time at 1:30 yesterday afternoon demanding surrender of this capital of French West Africa after four attempts at landing had been made.

French admirals in charge of the Dakar squadron wired Vichy that they were prepared to fight to the end against the de Gaulle forces.

Gibraltar bombings by a number of French planes yesterday were so far the only signs of retaliation threatened by Admiral Jean Darlan, Naval Minister of the Vichy Government, in reprisal for the attack on Dakar. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

In Washington: Bases Deal Reported Near

An Anglo-American agreement to allow United States use of British air and naval bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and on the West Coast of Africa is reported near completion. [Details: Page 1.]

A $338,263,902 appropriation bill to provide barracks and other facilities for military draftees was signed by President Roosevelt.

The Senate took up study of the proposed authorization to put 200,000 more Government employees under civil service, following the Senate vote refusing to give priority to the House-passed Walter-Logan Bill to put a judicial curb on Federal agencies. [Details: Pages 2 and 3.]

Construction and improvement of airports under the new expansion program are to be done by the Work Projects Administration, or any combination of Federal agencies, according to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The number of State, county, and city government employees rose 1 per cent from January to April, while pay rolls climbed 2 per cent, according to the Census Bureau. These employees, except school personnel, totaled 2,100,000, on a $200,000,000 pay roll.

"When the full facts are learned" about the extent of control by "German and other foreign corporations" over American defense industries, "they may dwarf the facts learned during the World War," according to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Rain upset dedication plans for the capital's new airport; the corner stone ceremony headed by the President has been postponed until Saturday.

Thomas G. Corcoran, a central figure in the Roosevelt Administration, told reporters he had resigned all three of his Federal jobs to campaign actively for the re-election of President Roosevelt. Mr. Corcoran's official positions were Reconstruction Finance Corporation attorney, special assistant to the Attorney General and Trustee of the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that European possessions in the Western Hemisphere must not become a battle-ground of the present war, unanimously recommended that the Senate ratify the hemispheric defense treaty of Havana, drawn up at the recent Pan-American Conference.

War Summary: London Has Heaviest Attack

The heaviest air attack yet directed against Central London damaged four hospitals, and caused considerable damage to business offices. Bombings were also carried out in England and Wales. [Details: Page 4.]

In Berlin damage to power stations and other military objectives was claimed in a two-and-a-half-hour raid, the second consecutive night raid carried out on Berlin by the Royal Air Force. R. A. F. bombers were also disclosed to have attacked German-held Channel ports 48 times in a single week. [Details: Page 4.]

French colonial troops in French Indo-China prepared to resist any further invasion attempt, pending the outcome of a parley of Japanese leaders. [Details: Page 1.]

Fleeing Belgian Diamond Dealers Reach U. S.

New York (AP)—The Spanish liner Marquess de Camillas, from Bilbao via Havana, docked today with 299 passengers, including three Belgian diamond merchants who fled Antwerp with $338,000 worth of uncut diamonds shortly before Germans captured the city. Eleven Americans were aboard.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1940

Washington Sideglances	7	New Hampshire Letter	12
Sports Pages	8-9	Shopping Column	12
The Home Forum	10	Entertainment Timetable	15
"Yet I will rejoice" [With Rumanian Translation]		Local Arts and Theater Page	15
		Today's Woman	16
Boston and New England News	11-12-13-14	Financial Pages	17-18-19
Weather	11	Daily Features Page	21
Radio Timetable	12	Editorials	22

Legion Votes to Lend Every Aid to Britain

Resolutions reverse old stands for isolation—Milwaukee to be host to 1941 convention.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Resolutions urging every practicable aid to Great Britain and asserting that "if we have to fight let's fight beyond our shores before any foe can effect invasion," were adopted by the 22nd Annual American Legion Convention here today.

Sharply reversing former Legion stands, which have tended toward isolation and maintenance of insularity, the resolution, presented by Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., chairman of the Legion's defense committee, drew immediate applause from the official delegates.

These development coming toward the end of a drama packed day of solid business sessions, followed closely upon the selection of Wilwaukee, Wis., as next year's convention city.

Milwaukee nosed out Kansas City, Mo., after a poll of delegates. Thanking the convention, Carl Zeidler, youthful Mayor of Milwaukee sang "Gold Bless America."

A new era of vibrant co-operation between organized Labor and organized war veterans for the defense of democracy was heralded here today as William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, assured delegates representing more than 1,000,000 members of the Legion that his wing of Labor no longer opposes compulsory military service and other preparedness measures long advocated by the Legion. Moreover, the labor leader declared, the A. F. of L. will wholeheartedly work hand in hand with the Legion in a vast Nation-wide effort to combat assertive claims of anti-democratic groups on the home front.

Thus, harmoniously, was resolved sharp differences between two of the Nation's most active groups.

Supporting Mr. Green's warning concerning the dangers of totalitarism at home, Donald Dushane of Columbus, Indiana, President of the National Education Association, offered spirited defense of the patriotism of the Country's 700,000 teachers.

Mr. Dushane sharply assailed an article in the current American Legion magazine entitled "Treason in the Textbooks."

This article called the attention of the Dies Committee to certain textbooks, charging they undermined student faith in the "American Way," and slanted young thought towards other systems of economics and government.

Mr. Dushane denied the conclusions of the article and asserted teachers have been battling against difficulties in upholding democracy.

Totalitarianism, he warned, as it exists today is the outcome of the prolonged unemployment, the economic hopelessness, the perverted training and the sense of insecurity of the great masses of adult youth.

Committees Report

After giving Boston the Nation's longest and most impressive peacetime parade—a throbbing, marching 13-hour-long spectacle of uniforms, bands, cheers and patriotism involving at least 65,000 marchers and 2,000,000 onlookers—the Legion today returned to the business sessions of its 22nd Annual Convention by packing Boston's venerable Symphony Hall.

Official delegates representing 58 departments, including each State in the Union, overseas posts and possessions, had before them,

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

By a Staff Photographer

'I Pledge Allegiance to The Flag'

While official delegates to the American Legion convention settled down to serious business at Symphony Hall today, prominent Legionnaires spoke at 24 Boston high and trade schools as Legion Day was observed. Above: Students of English High School salute the flag as part of the opening exercises in the school auditorium. Inset: George F. Hime of Chicago, Past Commander of the Fifth Illinois District, who addressed the student assembly; Head Master Albert F. Reed; Maj. William H. Meanix, one of the officers in charge of the school's cadets.

Legion Day in Boston schools stirs pleas for American way: Page 11.

Axis Bid to Japan Speeds U. S. Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Terms of an Anglo-American agreement, giving the United States the use of British air and naval bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and on the west coast of Africa, are nearing completion and announcement of this second important acquisition by the United States defense forces may be made shortly, it was learned today.

Despite the fact that the Administration is believed to wish to keep the agreement secret until after the November election, the rapidity of current international developments may force an earlier disclosure, it is reported.

The British and Australian conferees are believed to have pressed for an early announceemnt since news of the increased scope of Anglo-American collaboration is expected to have important diplomatic repercussions in Europe and the Far East. It is argued that this agreement, following on the heels of the destroyer-Atlantic base deal, will react favorably on British prestige in Egypt, Turkey and Spain.

Compensation Undetermined

It is not known if Britain will receive any compensation for American use of her bases other than the fact that a strengthening of the American position in the Pacific will automaticlaly strengthen Britain there, thus permitting London to bring still greater attention to the task of defeating Germany and Italy.

Sources close to the current British-Australian-American negotiations declare that a main British interest in furthering the United States' position in the Far East is to be better able to send aid to the British forces now fighting the Italians in Egypt.

Approximately 80,000 of the British troops in Egypt are Australians or New Zealanders and the burden of the British Near Eastern defense will fall heavily upon these men from "down under." Therefore, Britain is believed anxious to speed the "Pacific defense" agreement so that the governments of Canberra and Wellington can feel free to send more troops to Egypt.

At present the traditional Australian-New Zealand distrust of Japanese expansionist ambitions has made it necessary for these two Commonwealths to give considerable attention to their own defense preparations. With the United States assuming a semi-guardianship over their safety,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

French await Japanese terms on Indo-China: Page 5.

Indo-China Attack Reported Called Off

By the Associated Press

Hanoi, Indo-China, Sept. 25

Informed sources said the Tokyo Government had ordered Gen. Teizo Ando, commanding Japan's South China Army, to halt the attack commenced the night of Sept. 22.

The Indo-China Government issued a statement reaffirming its willingness to carry out the Vichy-Tokyo pact and the more detailed agreement reached Sept. 22 with Japanese representatives. [Other Details: Page 5.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Japan is on the verge of announcing whether it will enter into an alliance with Germany and Italy, trustworthy advices received by the Associated Press said today.

A speical mission sent by Adolf Hitler has received a warm welcome in Tokyo, these advices said, and formal announcement of a new pact that may change drastically the map of the Orient is expected shortly.

Whether such a pact would plunge Japan immediately into war with Britain is not clear, but it is believed that Japan is moving to make sure it will have a full share in the redistribution of territory and power which Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have disclosed will come if and when they defeat Britain.

Rigid Japanese censorship has prevented correspondents from telegraphing accounts of recent diplomatic developments there, but this is the situation as pictured in the Associated Press' advices:

Conferences at Tokyo

The special German envoy, Max Sthamer, recently arrived in the Japanese capital. In Berlin this man is described as a member of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's personal staff and an expert on Oriental affairs. He is said to be a relative of the late Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, who was Ambassador to Britain from 1920 to 1929.

In Tokyo, he reinforced the efforts the German Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, has been making for two years to bring the mightiest Asiatic power into closer co-operation with the Reich.

They found a strong Japanese Army faction ready to insist anew on an alliance with the Axis, a project which the militarists almost forced on an unwilling civilian government last year, before the European war began. The alliance scheme failed then and its chief backers, notably Toshio Shiratori, Ambassador to Rome, fell into eclipse.

But Herr Sthamer found Mr. Shiratori once more a power as special adviser to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in a government committed to totalitarian policies and to all efforts to make the most of the unparalleled opportunity for expansion offered Japan by the collapse of European powers with Oriental empires.

Seek Oil and Rubber

Already Japanese troops are driving into French Indo-China and Japanese economic mission with broad powers is negotiating at Batavia on the future relations between Japan and Netherlands Indies, whose oil and rubber would go far toward making Japan self-sufficient.

In Berlin today official German sources professed ignorance of an impending Japanese-German-Italian alliance. "We cannot deny something about which we know nothing," said one authorized spokesman.

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador called at the Foreign Office today and had a conversation with Undersecretary R. A. Butler about questions of general interest to both nations.

Willkie Promises Cabinet Post to Northwest

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL TRAVELLING THROUGH MONTANA AND NORTH DAKOTA, Sept. 25—As evidenced by every speech he has delivered since he left Seattle two days ago, Wendell L. Willkie is setting about the urgent and, many believe, the most difficult, task of his campaign—the task of persuading American labor that he means what he says.

The Republican nominee is seeking out every labor group he can see; is making his addresses in every industrial area he can visit; he is vigorously attacking what he considers the attempt of New Deal spokesmen to draw a class issue in the 1940 election, to pose Franklin Roosevelt as "the only friend of the common man" and to paint Wendell L. Willkie as—"representative of the aristocracy."

As his flying campaign train dashed across four States in the past 36 hours—Washington, Idaho, Montana and North Dakota—Mr. Willkie devoted himself exclusively to dealing with this claim and it is apparent that he has been impressed with the very considerable solidity of the Roosevelt strength among all the large labor meetings at which he has appeared. It is a solidity which he is not sure he is denting notwithstanding that he is pledging a loyal and fighting attitude toward preserving every social gain labor has won.

Promises Northwest Cabinet Place

In his address at Butte, Mont., delivered before one of the largest political gatherings the State has ever turned out, Mr. Willkie promised that he would appoint as Secretary of the Interior a man who was born and reared in the Northwest and who by experience would be familiar with its lands, forests and parks. He declared that the "capricious regulation" of industry by over-centralized personal power in Washington had impeded recovery, held back the making of jobs for labor, and lowered wages.

Labor throughout the Northwest has given Mr. Willkie a good hearing. His words have won applause and approval. The problem he is now facing is to get his views accepted for what he believes them to be—a faithful assurance to serve labor's cause more successfully than the New Deal has ever done—to supplement security when there are no jobs which will be their own security. He is winning a labor hearing, he is gaining labor applause, he is now seeking above all to earn labor's trust.

All along his campaign route where his train had stopped at Miles City, Montana, and Dickinson and Bismarck, in North Dakota, as well as in his speeches at Sand Point, Missoula and Butte, Mont., the Republican leader who must necessarily rest his case on his words since he has never held public office, stressed his unreserved determination to put an end to class antagonisms and class strife in America.

"I have read very carefully several times both of the 'non-political speeches' which the President has made since the opening of this campaign," Mr. Willkie has said repeatedly. "Now we have the arguments which the New Deal is advancing to justify its election for a third term.

"They argue that Franklin Roosevelt is the common man and that Wendell Willkie is the aristocrat. They argue that Franklin Roosevelt understands better than I do the aspirations and hopes of American labor.

"I won't describe to you Franklin Roosevelt's life. I shall describe only my own. I have worked in factories, steel mills, bakeries, on the farm, and on the range. I came up the hard way.

"The only argument offered in this most critical hour in the history of this republic when we should have a united people, a people where no class distinctions are drawn, is that America should be divided into classes, that there are distinctions between the hopes and aspirations and the purposes of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Attack on Dakar Said Succeeding; Londoners Move

Britain decides to let mothers go with their children from homes in bombed areas.

Raids on capital viewed as first move in gaining control of all African ports.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—One of the heaviest and most damaging air bombardments of Central London which occurred last night has strengthened the growing realization here that the care of those made homeless by bombings is a national and not a local problem.

Damage in last night's raid was felt for the most part in the business districts and in areas devoted largely to public buildings. Incendiary bombs and heavy demolition bombs shook many parts of the city, hitting four hospitals and causing an undetermined number of casualties.

Like each new raid on the city, it presented further distressing evidence that the present system of local machinery for aiding victims in what is now the front line in the battle for Britain, is inadequate, no matter how gallantly local authorities may strive to take the strain thrust upon their resources.

The need for caring for these victims of bombings was amply sounded by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, who, in an editorial yesterday, demanded a "dictator for the homeless" of London to protect them against "bombs, broken homes, sleeplessness, lack of food and possible epidemics."

Mobile Canteens Urged

"Homelessness, hunger, and cold are going to strike in this war" against the "essential soldier, the worker at the lathe," the editorial in the Evening Standard warned. It said that the worker's "home is ravaged and he is worried about his family. His gas works is bombed and for days he may have to go without a hot meal."

Powers for a "dictator" which would enable him to dispatch mobile canteens to stricken areas, institute community cooking, collect transports and commandeer new accommodations "inside or outside London" for the workers, was called for.

Other London newspapers picked up the cry, and put forward suggestions for caring for bomb victims in the poorer parts of the capital.

The Star recommended the serving of hot drinks in air-raid shelters, adding that the "full effects of repeated bombings in the lower poorer parts of London" would require the imagination of a Charles Dickens and the sympathy of a Florence Nightingale to comprehend.

Evacuation Plans Pushed

Meanwhile, the race between Britain's new protective measures and Germany's intensified air attacks entered a new phase today with the start of an evacuation plan geared to move mothers and children from London at the rate of 14,000 a week.

Already half of the Metropolitan youngsters have been taken to areas of greater safety, and in the case of those about to go, the understandable reluctance of mothers to be parted from their children at this period of stress has been countered by a decision to send both away together. This is the first time such a policy has been generally applied.

All the mothers have to do to ensure being evacuated is to register with their children at food and rest centers established for the benefit of necessitous sufferers from air raids, and the Government undertakes to do the rest.

From London proper, Greater London, and Thames-side towns further down the river and towns along the Medway River 464,000 children already have been sent away under the Government's previous schemes, and it is estimated that there are 428,000 children still to be moved.

London beats off new Nazi raids: Page 4.

Young Churchill Returned

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Randolph Churchill, only son of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, was returned unopposed as Conservative member of Parliament for Preston in an election caused by the passing of the Town's senior Member of Parliament.

Blow on Channel, Invasion Unlikely

By the Associated Press

Dover, England, Sept. 25

Wind sprang up today in the northeast—a bad direction for any crossing of the English Channel—and the sea became choppy shortly after dawn today.

Failed to Foresee

However, the Reichsführer failed to foresee that the Royal Air Force and a gale in the Channel would completely wreck the result of months of meticulous preparation for achieving his most cherished desire.

Now that it has been proved that any attempt to invade Britain will entail perfectly stupendous losses, and will have practically no chance of being successful, it can be expected that a British offensive will be undertaken.

Britain has no more chance of putting an expeditionary force ashore across the Channel than Germany has of landing in Great Britain. Command of the sea stops very close to tide-water, and, as yet, command of the air is a fluctuating quantity.

So it is only to be expected that

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

French Claim Renown Hit In Air Raid

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Berlin Radio broadcast a Vichy dispatch today asserting French officials had announced that Britain's fast and powerful battle cruiser Renown, 32,000 tons, had been severely damaged off Gibraltar by French air attacks.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 25 (AP)—French planes from Morocco, in waves of four, resumed the bombing of Gibraltar today after bombing the base for a full four hours yesterday.

One hundred or more bombs were hurled by 20 or more planes in the longest and heaviest air raid ever experienced by "the rock," which often has been raided by Italian bombers.

Gibraltar military authorities described the raiders merely as "of French types."

American broadcasters, however, said the planes definitely were French, and appeared to be American-made Martin bombers.

The assault, widening the breach between the onetime friends, Britain and France, apparently was in reprisal for the British-supported attack by "Free" French naval forces on Dakar.

The British military report said that "so far" four persons had been killed and 12 injured by the French raiders.

"Some buildings and roads" were declared damaged and three small fires started, but authorities said these were brought under control.

Cleveland's Son Sees 3d Term Slamming Door on Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The American people were warned today by Richard Cleveland, son of President Grover Cleveland, that unless they forestall a third term for any man "we shall pass the great divide between democratic processes and power government."

Testifying before the Burke Judiciary Subcommittee of the Senate, Mr. Cleveland, a Baltimore lawyer, recalled his own father's refusal to have his name considered for a third term, and decried the "alluring idea that 'just once won't hurt.'"

Referring to the "emergency argument for continuation of a President in office, Mr. Cleveland told the Committee, "the consistent rejection of a third term has its only significance in emergencies or when a powerful and popular President seeks to perpetuate his power. The arguments against a third term apply only to emergencies. An emergency is therefore the basic argument against a third term, not in favor of it."

Fears Totalitarianism

"There is no doubt whatever in my mind that if the voters of the United States in 1940 sanction a third presidential term, they will remove our most effective check against the world's present tendency toward concentration of political power," Mr. Cleveland told the Committee.

Mr. Cleveland made the point that "it is the first momentous overthrow of a restraint" that is the most significant. "A young person," he explained, may struggle long and hard with his conscience against the first minor criminal offense, or even against the first drink or cigarette, but the second and third and fourth each become less of an issue and soon a habit.

"The alluring idea that 'just once won't hurt' we know to be false."

Glass Against Third Term

Although his father was a Democrat, Mr. Cleveland told the Senate group at the conclusion of his testimony that he was opposed to the re-election of President Roosevelt on grounds additional to the third term issue.

Meanwhile, a letter from Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, was inserted in the subcommittee records, expressing his continued opposition to a third term for any President.

Although he has announced his intention of voting for President Roosevelt as the nominee of his party, Senator Glass wrote:

"I may say that I am utterly opposed to a third term for President of the United States, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Jefferson in his statement that the Constitution should provide that a President may have but two terms of four years each."

The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, testified in favor of a constitutional amendment establishing a single six-year term for the Presidency, predicting such a limitation would be a step toward spiritual revival in the United States.

"When democracy is in any way endangered it immediately becomes of vital concern to religion because religion depends upon democracy for its perpetuity," he told the Committee.

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Official Pleads Guilty, Demands Traffic Fine

EAST ORANGE, N. J., (AP)—Meet the man who praised the patrolman who gave him a ticket and asked for a fine when the court was ready to suspend sentence.

He is Police Recorder Thomas J. Holleran of Irvington, N. J., who pleaded guilty to a charge of driving without his license in possession and said he should be fined because "as one charged with the responsibility of administering the same law, I feel more obligated in respecting it." Fellow Recorder Herman E. Hillenbach fined him $2.75.

Ship Charter To Soviet May Ease Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Major diplomatic significance is seen here today in the announcement that the United States Maritime Commission has just chartered two freighters to Russia's Amtorg Trading Corporation to carry wheat and other products from American ports to the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

Coming at a time when the State Department is carefully scanning reports of a German-Japanese alliance, the Commission's action is in line with what is believed to be America's efforts to better its relations with the Soviet Union.

Since both the United States and Soviet Russia are recognized to have a major interest in the Far East now menaced by Japan's expanding territorial ambitions, any rapprochement between the two would have a sobering effect upon Tokyo, it is held here.

Had Refused Charter

For some time after the Soviet's Finnish adventure, the Martime Commission refused to charter ships to Russia on the grounds that these ships were needed for home use and that trips to Vladivostok might bring them into a war zone and far from this country's normal trade routes. Several months ago, however, it was announced that the Commission had permitted several ships to go to Russia and that they would carry part of the industrial equipment which Russia had ordered here but which had been gathering dust in west coast warehouses.

Since it is clear that Vladivostok is still on the main American trade routes and since it is equally clear that the war zone is now larger than ever in the Far East, observers here declare that the Commission's latest decision was taken on the ground of diplomatic expediency.

The ship-charactering is meant to inform Russia that U. S.-Russian obstacles are not insurmountable and that it might be well if some misunderstandings were patched up, well-informed State Department sources hold.

Textile Workers In Carolinas To Keep U. S. Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Tribute was paid to the patriotism of the Carolinas' textile industry and its personnel pledged to whatever sacrifices may be necessary to preserve American freedom at an impressive flag-raising ceremony held at the Arcade Mill here this week.

The immediate occasion for the afternoon's events, which included marching bands and free lemonade, was the dedication of the mill's shiny new flagpole. But in a larger sense, as D. Willis Hunter, President of the firm, expressed it, "it is a re-dedication of ourselves to our country."

Preceding the actual flag-raising ceremony, Rock Hill's Mayor, Irwin Carrothers, spoke briefly, expressing this nation's determination to resist aggression at whatever cost and praising the loyalty of the textile workers of this section. The Mayor was introduced by Mr. Hunter.

The Rev. W. P. Peyton, Episcopal rector and chaplain of the Rock Hill American Legion post, traced the history of the United States flag and lauded the humanitarian ideals for which it stands.

Back in His Own Field

Wide World

Henry A. Wallace

Mr. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, and now Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, before he became a political figure was eminent in the Midwestern corn belt as a breeder of corn and is considered an expert on the subject. Here he is inspecting a full ear on his own farm at Johnson, Iowa, on a recent visit there.

Wallace Urges Preparation For Peacetime Readjustment

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP)—"If peace comes . . . there will be a day of reckoning," Harry A. Wallace told a political rally last night. "President Roosevelt is better fitted by experience to meet the problem of changing over from war prosperity to peace" than "the average Wall Street operator, posing as a businessman."

"If the dictators are defeated and peace comes . . . we are bound to lost interest in military defense," the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee told a Municipal Auditorium crowd estimated at 2,000. "For a day, like the great day of Nov. 11, 1918, everything will look rosy.

"If we have at that time a Government that understands the reckoning . . . we may get through without much trouble, but if our Government mistakes the meaning of the crisis of peace, we may repeat the errors of the 20's. We may get a post-war collapse, then a speculative boom, followed by a general smashup, as we did after World War No. 1.

"The post-war collapse, which we all know is likely to follow, will be caused by sudden stoppage in defense work. It will be prosperity going into reverse. . . .

"If the right kind of peace comes it will be sensible to close down a large part of our defense program. But the more fundamental elements of national strength will need serious attention. We shall still need to protect our soil against wind and water . . . we shall still need to develop our program of social security . . . especially for old people.

"We shall still need to overcome the drift toward farm tenancy by a larger farm security, develop further our methods of distributing farm products and cheap electricity and other benefits to American consumers.

"All these civilian programs are a kind of national defense . . . they supply a sound material and human foundation for permanent prosperity.

"When peace comes our children are not going to have to work harder to make up for what we have spent on defense. . . . The danger is that they may not have enough work to do. . . .

"It is a danger that cannot be understood by the average Wall Street operator posing as a businessman, if such persons were to be given the leadership of our Government."

New Board to Plan Best Use Of Communications in Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt established a defense communications board yesterday to "co-ordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the national defense."

A White House statement said that the board would have the duty of "charting the utilization and control of our communication systems in the best interests of national security."

"The board is basically a planning agency," the statement said, "without operating or procurement functions. . . .

"The board wil have no power to censor radio or other communications, or to take over any facilities."

Members will be the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, chief signal officer of the Army, director of naval communications, and assistant secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments.

The White House described the board as basically a planning agency which was initiated jointly by the Government departments and agencies vitally interested in communications phase of preparedness.

The planning will not be limited to radio broadcasting, but will embrace also commercial radio telephone and radio telegraph, as well as other telephone, telegraph and cable facilities. The board was described as having had the cooperation of the radio industry in the preparation of the executive order creating it. Mr. Roosevelt signed the order after conferring with Chairman James L. Fly, Communications Commission chairman.

The order said the board "shall take no cognizance of matters pertaining to censorship," but shall study the physical aspects of domestic standard broadcasting and recommend such precautions, supplementary facilities and reallocations as it shall deem desirable under foreseeable military conditions.

"It shal lalso make plans," the order said, "for the speedy and efficacious use of all necessary facilities in time of milieary emergency."

Vickery Is Named

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Commander Howard L. Vickery, a Naval officer, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Commander Vickery whose home is in Brookline, Mass., will succeed Edward C. Moran, former Democratic Congressman from Maine who has resigned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Capital Split On Wisdom Of Agencies Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Responsible non-political groups are divided over the merits of the Walter-Logan Bill which is now a focal point for controversy in the Senate. Yesterday the Senate put it temporarily aside, but Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska threatens to delay other measures to force the bill to a final vote. By 51 to 18 the Senate refused to give priority over the proposed authorization, now under consideration, to put 200,000 more government employees under civil service.

The House last April passed the Walter-Logan bill overwhelmingly, 279 to 97, over the pleas of Administration leaders. The Administration is still against it, and Mr. Roosevelt would probably veto it if it came to him.

The bill is designed to put a judicial curb upon Federal agencies whose growth and increased powers is one of the features of Government life. The bill would subject all but a few specially exempted Federal bureaus to court review. In particular, it is directed against the National Labor Relations Act, and one or two other publicized agencies which are much criticized in Congress for what is asserted to be their high-handed procedure. The "agency-made-law" of these bureaus is attacked. When the House passed the bill in April, Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, charged that certain of these independent bureaus, created by Congress, not only make their own rules but construe the rules, and enforce the rules; in other words, act as judge, jury and prosecutor.

Strong Congressional Aid

The Walter-Logan Bill was drawn up, it is declared, by the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association.

Backed and sponsored by such an organization it has found strong support in Congress. But critics call it too rigid, and claim that in attempting to curb one or two agencies, like the Labor Board, it would hamstring dozens of non-offending groups.

Appearing Sept. 10 before the American Bar Association, Dean Acheson, chairman of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative procedure, pleaded for time to complete studies of the subject now under way. His committee has been at work since February, 1939. It includes Chief Justice Groner, U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Judge Norris, District Court of the same jurisdiction, the Solicitor General, Arthur Vanderbilt, former president of the American Bar Association, Dean Garrison of Wisconsin, Dean Stason of Michigan, Professors Fuchs, Shulman and Hart of Washington University, Yale and Harvard respectively. Public hearings were held this summer, and a report is expected this year.

Though Dean Acheson did not specifically mention the Walter-Logan Bill it was obvious that he referred to it when he told the bar group that no one rule could be satisfactorily applied to all the different Government agencies.

"Recommendations of a generalized character intended to improve one type of procedure may, quite without any such intention, create confusion or difficulty in another," he said.

Similar Pleas Voiced

"The history and tradition of every agency, the field in which it works, the men and women with whom it must deal, the purposes which it serves are different from those of every other . . . so approval or disapproval by those affected or by the bar cannot alone and without the closest analysis be accepted as a criterion."

This plea for less rigid action, and for delay pending more careful study, has been made by other agencies and individuals.

"Uniformity in this respect would seem absolutely impossible," said Alfred Jaretzki, Committee of Administrative Law, Bar of the City of New York, attacking the proposed bill.

Dean Lloyd K. Garrison asserted that judges do not possess necessary specialized knowledge of many agencies "and to give them the final say in these matters would simply multiply the confusion and the difficulties."

Two Brookings Institution experts in a recent book on administrative procedure specifically condemned the Walter-Logan Bill as too rigid.

Swiss Guard Freedom As Axis Ring Tightens

This is the first of several articles on Switzerland showing how the political, economic, and social aspects of Swiss life are bearing up against the increasing pressure of the struggle that is surging up to its frontiers.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome who has been traveling in Switzerland.

BERN, Switzerland — Despite the ferment that has broken out in Switzerland over the action of President Pilet-Golaz in granting an audience to leaders of the Swiss totalitarian movement, Switzerland today is largely free from the disturbances surging ever nearer to its mountain frontiers. Indeed, the Swiss people are scarcely aware of their many remaining blessings.

Faced with the task of coming to terms with the "new order" which surorunds them, they sometimes forget that Switzerland, with the possible exception of Sweden, is the freest, most stable, and least menaced state on the continent of Europe. Its temper, its geographic and political position make it the most likely to survive in its present form.

Freedom is relative on this continent.

The Swiss cannot freely indulge their sympathies in the press. They cannot in print warn themselves and their children against alien systems. There is a fairly rigid control of published comment on the foreign situation. There is serious talk of a "directed press" or an "oriented press" even in domestic affairs.

Discipline Tightened

Meanwhile, in spite of grave shaking of heads, the Federal Council is relentlessly tightening the screws of discipline on an already chastened people. The status of the Parliament remains obscure. As President Pilet-Golaz bluntly told the people: "The Government (under its grant of full emergency powers of last September) will no longer be able to explain and justify its decisions . . . for events today happen quickly."

Under the surface, there is always the fear that Swiss sovereignty may one day have its mountain walls broken through by the pressure from without.

And yet, to the visitor from Axis Europe outside, familiar with conditions in other small countries, Switzerland seems for the moment at least a haven of all that the Swiss people have stood for. There is freedom to think and to talk. Libraries are bursting with books on all subjects for which the visitor is well-nigh starved.

The degree of national unity in a country so diverse in its racial stock is striking. The Swiss tradition is not mere history but a living thing. Comparatively speaking the restraints on the Swiss system—at least up to the moment—are minor. The leadership which is directing these restraints is distinctly not of the so-called Laval type and has no relation to a "fifth column" mentality. It is cautious, practical, and characteristically Swiss.

Hope for Tradition

Equally important, in spite of the swift pace of Axis expansion in Europe, there are good reasons to hope that the Swiss tradition can continue without too drastic modifications.

Switzerland is not an aggressive country; has no claims against a neighbor.

It is not a very rich economic prize for an outsider. It has no vast dairy surplus or grain production like Denmark, Netherlands, or the Balkans. There are no highly important seams of mineral wealth underneath its mountain grandeur. This is a Nation chiefly of skilled handcrafts and manufacturers and these qualities are not greatly needed by outsiders. There is some quick economic plunder, both in food and industrial materials; but a steady economic squeeze, which already is under way would prove an easier path to these.

Switzerland is not a prime military prize. It leads to nowhere. There are no larger needs of strategy which require its occupation.

Strategically, in fact, Switzerland has much to recommend it as a buffer neutral, separating spheres of Axis interest. No one knows this better than a visitor from Rome. It is a staple of Italian policy that he who controls the Alps has Italy lying at his feet. If the Axis relationship is useful to Germany—and there is much reason to believe that it is—then there is much reason for Germany to respect the wish of Premier Mussolini that this delicate subject be not raised in too uncomfortable a fashion.

Switzerland, however, is a non-sanctionist country. Signor Mussolini, looking back to the days of the Ethiopian campaign, does not forget that.

Hard Nut to Crack

Moreover, Switzerland politically is a hard nut to crack. It has all the characteristics of one of those obstinate political centers of resistance which an expanding Axis Europe would not want to take on its hands unless there were some commanding need for doing so.

There is in Switzerland no important irridentist or racial claim, no sizable aggrieved minorities languishing to be readmitted to the national motherland—speaking always of the rule and passing over inevitable minor exceptions. Even though such claims have been whipped up artificially in the past, there is an obvious difference between the case of Switzerland and those other minority questions recently before the attention of Europe.

It is customary in the outside world to refer to the "German-speaking Swiss" in the north and center of the country, yet the German Swiss will say: "We are Swiss," for the moment gracefully adopting whatever language the visitor speaks best, "we speak Swiss."

It is characteristic of an attitude toward the larger national question. In the last war, Switzerland was split by the conflict of francophile and germanophile, of romansch and teuton as they say. There were incidents, gravely embarrassing international incidents, though happily a balance was finally restored.

This time, the stern elder statesmen of the Federal Council had a different problem on their hands. There was far more spontaneous unity, but it took the form of a collective resistance to the idea that Switzerland should give way to the expanding dynamism to the north. With a dour zeal, the Government set about watering this down. It was granted the broadest emergency powers.

No Serious Incidents

As a result there have been no serious international incidents, though the charge of being proally frequently has been levelled against the Swiss press by German newspapers. By now, the press is watched over with hawklike care. The writer, accustomed to telephoning freely through the Axis censorship with the threat of discipline if he goes far over the line, is required in Switzerland to submit all copy to direct precensorship—though by all accounts it is not rigorous.

It is yet far too early to say what changes are in store for the Swiss Constitution and the Swiss tradition. Military decisions on the cutside still hang in the balance. Germany has not yet made known the full rigor of its demands. There is a steady debate within, as to how far the Government need go in the meantime by way of making peace with the present masters of the continent, while yet preserving Swiss dignity and a tolerable national life.

Moreover, a brief account of the Swiss position can only hint at the heartbreak which has accompanied even the first stages of the transition. In every conversation one feels this unspoken regret. There is fear also, lest the Axis demands be very great.

And yet the strong grounds for hope remain. If any liberally inclined nation on the continent of Europe can find the means to retain its identity, Switzerland is best designed by character and circumstance to do so. In this, the Swiss place their faith. They have a strong feeling, too, that their pattern and gift for reconciling three great national groups with separate languages and culture within their federal system is the pattern for rebuilding the international world of the future. For that high purpose, also, they believe they will be spared.

Powerful Aerial Bomb Developed in U. S. Army

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP)—An aerial bomb which its inventor contends can have its destructive capacity multiplied fifty-fold by a new method of construction without increase in weight has been developed by Master Sergeant Frank Newton, head of the Ordnance Department, Fort Rosecrans.

The inventor said the development had been tested at Camp Ord, Calif., and was in the hands of Army ordnance officers in Wasnington, D. C., for further experiments.

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• *For instance,* we recall the hurricane that swept the Atlantic seaboard in 1938. A record tide played havoc with the generating equipment of one of New York City's great power plants. At midnight our Service Department received the emergency call. By morning, the entire New York field force, reinforced by service men from our Newark, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Utica and Philadelphia Service Shops were on the job.

• *They found machinery* flooded with salt water and drenched in a sludge of oil. 35 large pumps and auxiliary motors and their electrical controls were affected. Yet by the middle of the fourth day, one of the generating units was back in service. A crew of 135 men working in three eight hour shifts soon had the entire station back in normal operation.

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Paris Again Makes Its Bid For 'Tops' in World of Fashion

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Delayed—Via Berlin) (AP)—Fashions are turning back a century to revive the romantic charm of fichu draped bodices, padded hips and rustling skirts.

Decollette evening dresses displayed in Robert Piguet's winter collection dated back to 1840.

The Piguet models were padded slightly in the hips under puffed-out skirts which touched the ground. They were balanced at the shoulders in short sleeves.

One model had a fichu draped bodice of silver moire with a stiff black velvet skirt. Another was of crisp white satin embroidered in crystal pearls.

Transportation difficulties inspired a special costume for dining out. Labeled "dernier metro"—last subway train—this consisted of a narrow, short-skirted frock covered with shiny black sequins and worn under a plain black wool coat with a hood.

Long dinner dresses in crepes, satins, nets or wool jersey were brightened up with lines of gold or jet paillettes.

These dresses featured covered-up necks and long, tight sleeves with flat, seamless shoulders in kimono style.

Dresses were shown in black crepes and velvets in short lengths. Some had full shirred skirts and striking bodice embroideries of gold paillette flowers or leaves.

Additions to afternoon dresses were removable aprons, widely flared or shirred over narrow-cut skirts.

Simple shirtwaist bodices with turnover collars were pronounced features in day dresses.

Most skirts scarcely covered the knees.

Diagonal closings with rippled front fullness and tie belts were features of long coats and new, three-quarter-length jackets. Much fur trimming was used in hems, collars and muffs. Favored furs included astrakhan, sealskin and blue silver fox.

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Latest Offering in Furniture 'Ensembles'

A Modern Living Room

Stripes on chair at left blend with those on the wall. Dainty figures on chair coverings are complemented by the neutral plainness of floor covering and sofa.

Merger of Two Eras Marks Furniture Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new type of American furniture has cropped up to fit today's American home. National Furniture Week, Sept. 21 to 28, is giving Mr. and Mrs. Homemaker an opportunity to see it displayed in stores throughout the country. The new style combines eighteenth century lines with light wood finishes and modern cover fabrics. It is a sort of a Yankee adaptation of furniture types.

Of course the eighteenth century-modern combination pieces aren't taking up all the room in the show windows. There are still the early American maple suites, which usually occupy their own section. Then there are the French designs which, though always tending toward the elaborate, have been toned down for the more practical American taste.

Many model bedrooms are furnished with modern-type suites, and living rooms with eighteenth century styles, but it is just as fashionable to reverse that order if it suits one's fancy.

Furniture Ensembles

Shoppers find too that furniture is sold in "ensembles" now. Just as a woman can go into a department store and choose matched accessories for her new autumn gown (one store features "haze brown with red pumpkin"), so she can choose a complete roomful of furniture, with each rug, table, chair, and lamp selected by an expert to make up the harmonious whole. She need no longer scramble about looking for the right lamp to go with the living-room rug or davenport.

There are some "open stock" sets of furniture, and the trend is in that direction, it is said, so that one piece at a time may be bought with safety if the family budget so dictates. Stores have budget-payment plans, however, to encourage buying a complete group of furniture at once.

The war has had little effect on furniture, so far, it is claimed, though here and there a shortage has popped up—such as needlepoint chair covers from Belgium. Aside from mahogany, America has relied little on foreign imports for furniture making, and at present there is ample mahogany on hand.

Fatter Pay Envelopes

Merchants are waiting expectantly, for they know that many home-furnishing needs have been waiting until Dad's pay envelope was a bit fuller, and the present upturn in business is increasing industrial pay rolls. At the same time, furniture makers have given thought to the budget buyer, and even pieces in the lower price ranges are offered in distinctive styles.

The "just looking, thank you" shoppers, as well as actual buyers, are welcomed at the displays.

The Home Furnishings Style Show is promoted by the furniture, floor covering, and bedding manufacturers through an organization with headquarters here. W. M. Longmire of Oklahoma City, Okla., General Chairman, points out that this industry, lacking any large corporations or central group geared for institutional selling, can by co-operation make every American home want better furniture.

In fact "Happiness Begins at Home," is the official furniture week slogan.

W. M. Longmire

General Chairman, National Committee on National Furniture Week.

Justice Fines Labor College On 3 Counts

MENA, Ark., Sept. 25 (AP)—Justice of the Peace Clem Brown yesterday fined Commonwealth College, incorporated in Arkansas in 1925 as a "nonfactional labor school," $2,500 after a trial on allegations of anarchy, displaying an "illegal emblem" and failure to display a United States flag.

State law requires institutions of learning to fly the flag. Anarchy is a misdemeanor in Arkansas.

Justice Brown heard testimony by a Baptist minister, a public health nurse, a newspaper photographer, a tax auditor and two deputy sheriffs. He assessed fines of $1,000 each on the anarchy and "illegal emblem" charges and $500 on the flag charge.

Representatives of the school left the courtroom before the hearing was completed after Justice Brown declined on technicalities their request for a change of venue.

Deputy Prosecutor J. F. Quillin offered several documents and pamphlets he said were obtained in a raid on the college to support his charge the school disseminated "propaganda with the intent to encourage and advocate overthrowing the present Government of the State of Arkansas and the United States by violence and other unlawful means."

Mr. Quillin said the school would have 10 days to appeal to the Circuit Court. If an appeal was not taken, he said he would ask Justice Brown to issue an attachment for the college property.

In connection with the "illegal emblem" charge, Anthony Grove, Mena newspaper photographer, presented a picture he had taken of a hammer and sickle emblem embedded in the cornerstone of the college tower building.

Deputies R. R. Freese and Frank Arwood testified that the college did not display the United States flag.

The college was incorporated under the laws of Arkansas in 1925 by the Commonwealth College Association. It described itself as a "nonfactional labor school . . . offering courses in union methods, economics, history of labor, office techniques, current events and labor journalism." Enrollment has been static, college officials claiming an average of 50 students. Teachers and resident workers receive no salary, only maintenance. Teachers and students are required to contribute "industrial work" of from 15 to 20 hours per week for tuition and maintenance."

Patriotism and Politics Keep Congress at Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The average Congressman, and particularly the House member, is being subjected to galling uncretainty these days.

He would like to go home. He would like to campaign for re-election. But he can't get away.

The thing that is keeping him in Washington is, theoretically, his own conscience. But besides conscienc there is the uneasy feeling that if he went home voters would ask him why he wasn't on the job. Under these trying circumstances members of the House and Senate have apparently determined to stick it out in the capital. And if conscience, re-enforced by political judgment permits, they will probably use the device of long recesses, to pay flying visits home that will help in the re-election process.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas of the House have talked it over and given up hope of adjournment, according to latest announcement. They have wanted adjournment, and in this probably speak for the secret wishes of most Congressmen. But at a time like this, election or no election, it is safer for incumbents to be at work than to be at home. Congressmen ruefully feel that this gives a great advantage, in some circumstances, to political rivals on the home pastures who will not be 'patriotic" enough to lay off the campaign in the national emergency. But this is an unusual year. There may be a heavy, political turn-over.

Garner Returns

As a token of the prospective continuation of Congress, Vice-President Garner is returning to the capital. The Vice-President absented himself from the capital since his unsuccessful try for the Democratic nomination at Chicago in July. He may have supposed that the session would soon adjourn. At any rate, he is coming back now and will take over the job of Senate presiding officer when he arrives on Thursday.

It is frequently pointed out by anti-New Dealers that President Roosevelt at press conferences on June 4 and June 11 recommended that Congress leave Washington, and hinted that the only purpose they could serve in remaining in the capital was to make speeches. Since then Congress has passed some of the biggest appropriation and preparedness bills in history and President Roosevelt has repeatedly sent them new requests for legislation. Opponents have cited this as a case of bad judgment. Roosevelt adherents have attempted to counter the charge by pointing out that President Roosevelt has repeatedly stated that if an emergency arose he would summon Congress back in special session. But in this instance, at any rate, Congress has seemingly saved the taxpayers the not inconsiderable sum of their traveling expenses home, by refusing to leave the capital.

Human 'Ego' Blamed For Many Auto Mishaps

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Allan R. Cullimore, President of Newark College of Engineering, yesterday blamed most traffic accidents on "nothing more than ego manifested in smart tricks like showing off before one's best girl."

"On the other hand," he told the fourth New Jersey street and highway safety conference, "the number of accidents caused by mechanical failings are practically negligible."

Handicapped Persons Show Work at N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—A demonstration of work done by handicapped persons in 400 sheltered workshops in the country is being held at the Town of Tomorrow at the New York World's Fair through Sept. 29. One of the 15 homes shown has been completely furnished by 18 shops employing handicapped persons in New York and other eastern cities. The exhibit is sponsored by the Committee on Sheltered Workshops of the Welfare Council of New York City.

Workers who contributed to the furnishings will be employed at the Fair building this week on tasks which they performed as their contribution to the House of Sheltered Workshops. Among crafts shown are cabinet making, metal moulding, metal finishing, leather tooling, rug making, decorative painting and design.

Michigan's Old-Book Race Rebuilds Rural Libraries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Books are to be used. That's what Mrs. Zoe Wright, librarian of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation here, figured. So when she found shelves in the homes and libraries of rural Michigan communities full of dusty unused books she felt that something should be done about it. Either the books should be read, she thought, or, if they aren't interesting or valuable, better ones should be put in their place.

Hence Library Day. Some have called it the "Kellogg Book Shower." It has fallen on different dates in various Michigan communities, but in every case it's something of an occasion. The idea is to get rid of old moth-eaten volumes and replace them with new, readable books.

But that costs money. The Kellogg Foundation, established to help rural children, with the conviction that all the essential resources of a democracy exist in every community, had the money, W. K. Kellogg, breakfast food manufacturer, had set up an irrevocable trust fund dedicated to the "health, happiness and well-being of children."

Opportunity Seized Quickly

The Foundation put it up to the folks in these country areas like this: "You find and turn over to us all the old, useless books, published before 1930, that you can. We'll give you one new one for every five old ones you turn in. In addition we'll match every new book purchased or presented to a library."

Michigan jumped at such an opportunity. First was Van Buren County. Children scoured schools, libraries, basements, attics. They went from door to door collecting old books. The result, 167,200 books.

Calhoun County joined in the fun, and turned in 84 tons. Allegan "scooped" them both with 180,000 books. In the final count seven counties had responded and had shoveled out a total of 905,000 useless volumes.

Bought by Paper Mills

That meant that the Kellogg Foundation has sent or will send back 181,000 new useable, readable, up-to-date books. And though that still leaves some blank spaces on the shelves these have begun to fill up with contributions from elsewhere, and new purchases stimulated by the new interest in reading.

The old books? Sold to paper mills, and the money turned back to the counties in the proportion of their book contribution, to be used—for more new books. In a few cases, though, some of the old books were sent to needy communities in other sections where just anything good to read would be appreciated, regardless of age or date.

Of course, though, someone pointed out, "this sort of program will be all right as long as the Kellogg Foundation keeps footing the bill; but suppose it doesn't? What then?"

The answer came when the Foundation asked voters of the seven counties if they would be willing to tax themselves 25 cents per capita to finance the continuation of the program. The vote was 65,329 yes; 863 no.

The "book shower" was celebrated in style in South Haven following collection of the old ones. Here on Sept. 16 they launched a five-day program including lectures by book and library experts, as a prelude to distribution of 33,516 new ones coming to them.

Ralph W. Cessna.

La Salle Automobiles To Be Discontinued

DETROIT, Sept. 25 (AP)—Cadillac Division of General Motors Corporation disclosed yesterday that it is discontinuing its La Salle line with the introduction of 1941 models. At the same time it announced that it would present a new Cadillac car in the medium-price field.

Campaign Post Filled

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, announced Sept. 23 the appointment of Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, to succeed Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, as Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Mr. Brown served as chairman of the group in the 1938 campaign.

Housing Shortage Holds Back Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, told the Virginia Defense Council here that the housing shortage in the Virginia shipbuilding city is so acute that the company can take on no more workers until the situation is remedied.

Mr. Ferguson said the shipyard now employs 12,800 workers, and would increase the number to 18,500 if existing housing facilities were adequate.

His statement was made during a special session of the Council in the Governor's office to confer with Federal officials on the most practical means of relieving the situation there and also in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area where the housing shortage is equally as acute.

Congestion in the whole lower tidewater section is "terrific," it was pointed out, because of the huge ship construction contracts which both the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Newport News company have with the United States Navy.

Mr. Ferguson, whose company now has more contracts for the construction of battleships and other naval craft than any other plant in the United States, said the company, which normally employs about 7,000 persons, now employs 12,800. This number, he added, will be increased to 18,500 eventually, but not until the necessary housing facilities are provided.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Britons Suspect Nazi Ruse in Barges

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY NORTHERN COMMAND, England, Sept 25 — Whether the barges, troops and small craft concentrated in Germany's "invasion" ports are designed for an actual attempt to cross the English Channel or are merely a decoy, is being questioned in Great Britain.

Staff officers here recognize that the German High Command, which is habitually well informed, is most probably aware of the extent of British preparedness. For this reason, these officers have been searching for some reason other than prospective invasion to explain the concentrations of flat-bottomed boats, barges, shipping, and troops in German-occupied ports in the North Sea and English Channel.

A theory claiming some suport is that they have been nothing more than a subtle means of diverting British bombs from other targets. This, it is claimed, might be the case if Germany is preparing to strike elsewhere and intends to shift centers of war industry further east in anticipation of intensified air attack from a rapidly growing British Air Force. This doesn't mean that the loudly heralded invasion is regarded as "all off." On the contrary, it is treated as an imminent danger and one that doesn't even necessarily end with fall, to rise again in the spring.

"Ready for Enemy"

Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Command, said, "We're ready for the enemy to come by day or by night, by sea, by air, or by both, and if he doesn't come now my opinion is he's lost the war."

So long as concentrations are detected they must be bombed, and reports appear to indicate that at least as fast as the Air Force destroys potential troop ships they are replaced.

So the menace remains, despite events of the last week, when rough seas and strong winds were added to hazards. British authorities are convinced that a German invasion is a tremendous gamble, in which the enemy must stake at least half a million men and enormous quantities of aircraft, shipping, and ammunition.

Everywhere in Britain's front line—from the northeast coast, where 300 miles of water lie between the defenders and the nearest possible invasion base, to Dover in the south, where the enemy is only 22 miles away—Army opinion appears to be unanimous that a German invasion would be an excellent thing from a British military viewpoint.

The statement is not made out of bravado [officers with whom this correspondent talked, including Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, have too wholesome regard for Germany's military power and efficiency to minimize potentialities of either], but because they feel the work done since Dunkirk in re-equipping the expanding Army and in strengthening and establishing defenses has made it impossible for invasion at any point or points to have any real chance of success, and they figure that an unsuccessful attempt carried out at strength would shorten the war by at least a year.

Mock Invasion Results

This correspondent was with the "German" forces for some time in mock invasion carried out as part of divisional exercises here and noted with interest that as maneuvers developed "blitzkriegers" achieving rapid infiltration suddenly found themselves "blitzkrieged" from the flank and placed in a decidedly unenviable situation.

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Sir Ronald Adam
Commander of the British Army's North Area maneuvers.

In "the real thing" the military would have aid of that new and extremely important factor in British military lineup here—home guard, million and a half unpaid volunteers engaged on sparetime basis for static defense of districts in which they reside or work. They, like regulars along the coast, have a nonretreating role to play if the invader comes. In such eventuality it will be the duty of these people to "stay put" and fight a delaying action to the last man while mobile military reserves bring strength to bear from the rear.

Widespread Slogan

"Stay put" is the slogan, too, for all civilians except those ordered by the military to evacuate their homes and in various parts of the north. Local "Stay Put" societies are being formed by civilians themselves to ensure that there is no problem of fleeing refugees to complicate matters for the Army on roads as it did so tragically in France.

"If the enemy does come now he has certainly got a warm reception awaiting him," said General Adam, "because in Britain's defensive scheme close co-operation has been developed between the Royal Navy patrolling the sea, mobile Army disposed in depth for aggressive defense behind a nonretreating front line, and Royal Air Force ready to send bombers to any point where attempt might be made to establish bridgehead.

It isn't claimed, of course, that under cover of darkness and fog, Germans couldn't possibly land troops on British soil. But it is claimed by service authorities that such an operation would be a disastrous experience for troops concerned. Such troops, it is argued, would be speedily outnumbered on land and heavily assailed from air, while lines of supply and communication couldn't possibly be maintained more than 48 hours at the most.

Attack on Dakar Viewed As New Strategical Move

Continued from Page 1

Britain's offensive will strike elsewhere.

But where, why, and how?

Is Italy Germany's Achilles heel? Was Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's recent personal visit to Mussolini made in an effort to provide protection for this unprotected heel?

The blockade of Italy must be lifted, or Mussolini's plans will fail. He cannot long continue to hold a destitute, unwilling people in line.

Italy is attempting to fend for itself in a move toward the Suez Canal, but the route is difficult and the progress is slow. So it is bruited that the reduction of Gibraltar is to be attempted by way of Spain.

The Germans have given ample evidence that the wishes of a weaker country do not enter into its calculations when an objective is to be attained. Spain's protestations of remaining neutral are of no value whatever in the face of German legions at its border.

Gibraltar itself will be a tough nut to crack, but its usefulness as a base from which control of the Straits can be exercised, is comparatively easy to impair.

The thrust at Dakar may have several implications. British and "Free French" agents have been busy for months endeavoring to foment disaffection throughout colonial possessions in Africa. In some cases, support for the "Free" government has been obtained, in others no decision has been reached.

Apparently methods of peaceful infiltration failed in so far as Senegal is concerned, and the reported presence of General de Gaulle, the head of the "Free French" movement, with the British naval forces at Dakar, implies that the supreme effort to obtain peaceful submission of the French Colony was made, failing which resort was made to force.

Dakar occupies a strategic position on the west coast of Africa, and is the capital of the largest colonial possession of France in Africa. It is the nearest African port of any importance to South America, and recently was the subject of attention by a party of German officials who were reported to have been interested in re-establishing communications by air with South America. The harbor is commodious, and capable of taking deep draft vessels.

The Vichy government, within the past few days, is said to have acknowledged that it could not predict what effect the de Gaulle propaganda will have in its African colonies. So it is safe to assume that Britain considers that the time to strike has come.

The precise reason for the presence of six French men-of-war at Dakar has not been revealed. The Vichy government certainly entertained no belief that they could assist in defending the port. A week or more ago the British permitted these ships to pass Gibraltar unchallenged, but doubtless there was never any intention of ever letting them retrace their route, and probably they, ever since, have never been out of sight of trailing British cruisers.

The defenses of Dakar are inadequate to hold off a determined assault, even if a real desire to do so exists. The British communiqué states that General de Gaulle is accompanied by an expeditionary force of his followers, but leaves it uncertain whether British troops are also included. A Vichy statement indicates that troops of both nationalities are present, and that the British naval force includes battleships. If the latter fact is true, the British mean business, and it will be only a matter of days before Dakar falls.

Then if the British strategy is made good, all of French Northwest Africa will flock to General de Gaulle's standard, forces inimical to the Axis will occupy the Mediterranean ports in Africa that are under the French flag, and Libya will have two fronts to defend.

And Britain, if pushed out of Gibraltar, will have a naval base, far removed from enemy threats, from which it can continue to maintain a blockade of the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Nazi Tide Swamps Danubian Neighbors

By a Staff Artist

What the Swift Rise Has Done in Short Time

The spread of German influence toward the Balkans is bringing the waters of the Danube almost entirely under control of the Third Reich.

The map illustrates the countries now dominated by the ambitions of Adolf Hitler and his forces who set out to restore the lands lost in the World War.

London Beats Off New Nazi Air Attacks

By the Associated Press

German bombers were driven off from over Central London today in a renewal of attacks which last night were described as the war's heaviest on this section of the British captial.

Heavy explosions heard across the English Channel indicated that R. A. F. fliers were at the same time subjecting German-held Channel ports to a now continuous barrage of air attacks.

The night attack on London followed a day of heavy air fighting, in which eight German planes were destroyed in two attempts to penetrate the outer defenses of London, German estimates of losses in yesterday's raids listed 18 British planes destroyed and one German plane missing.

Anti-aircraft fire, which on the night before had succeeded in keeping most of the raiders away from Central London, failed to wholly stem the more forceful assaults of bombers last night.

A communiqué by the British Ministries of Air and Home Security said four hospitals were among the "many buildings" damaged.

An undetermined number of casualties was reported and others were killed and injured in other parts of England, Scotland and Wales.

Besides the heavy explosives dumped on Central London numerous big "Molotoff Breadbaskets" of incendiary bombs were dropped.

One bomb struck the corner of the mid-town London offices of an American firm, starting a fire in one wing which was soon extinguished. Censorship did not permit specific identification of the building but it was believed to be the office of the Associated Press, just off Fleet Street. Communication was cut off for 47 minutes following a message that staff members were uninjured, but were operating under "extreme difficulty."

Several casualties were caused when a bomb hit a building in Central London. A theater in the West End was demolished. The West and Southwest sections of the city shook with repeated explosions.

Buildings of a college in London were hit. Much of the library building was swept by flames and thousands of books were destroyed. Part of the library had little more than its walls left standing.

Berlin Pounded

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked "military objectives" in the heart of Berlin for 2½ hours during the night, the Air Ministry announced today, in the second successive night of attack on the German capital.

News of the R. A. F. raid came as Londoners were reading a statistical survey published today, stating that 48 separate bombing attacks had been carried out on German-held "invasion" ports within a single week.

The raid on Berlin started shortly after 10:30 p. m. when the British vanguard, "evading the intense barrage of the city's ground defenses, located and bombed the great Siemens and Halske factories which produce a large proportion of the electrical equipment used by the German armed force," the Ministry's communiqué said.

Two "great fires" were reported started by the raiding planes.

The British rounded out their foray with an attack on the electrical power transformer and switching station at Friedrichsfelde, described as the source of much of Berlin's industrial electrical power.

The statistical report issued in London carried pilots' reports of "terrific damage not only to docks but to canals and locks as well, and violent explosions and fires from Cherbourg to Hamburg" in attacks delivered during the week of Sept. 15-21.

Supply Ships Sunk

This assault, it was added, laid a rough carpet of high explosive and incendiary bombs from Saint Malo, France, to Rotterdam, and encompassed 31 attacks on barge concentrations during which it was believed ammunition carriers had been hit.

In 48 attacks on shipping during the period, the review said, at least five German supply ships were sunk and direct hits were scored on a German cruiser and destroyer.

The "counter battery fire" of Britain's artillery of the air was directed at German gun emplacements on the French coast six times, the review added, and Nazi searchlight concentrations were struck seven times.

British bombers were declared to have penetrated the German front line of invasion to attack railway systems and trains in Germany, Belgium and occupied France 39 times. German attacks on British airdromes were answered with eight attacks on airdromes in Holland and five attacks on airports in Germany.

Damage Listed

Meanwhile, further details of raids carried out by the R. A. F. on Berlin and other points in Germany on the night of Sept. 23 disclosed that assaults had been made on lock gates on the Kiel Canal and railroad communications over a wide area of Germany. An attack on the German-occupied naval station at Brest, France, was made early on the morning of Sept. 24, the British Air Ministry news service disclosed.

A later publication of the news service listed damage done in the raid Sept. 23, described as the heaviest yet sustained by the German capital, as follows:

Railway yards near the Potsdamer and Lehrte railway stations: intense fires followed by eight or nine explosions;

The West Electric, Moabit and Klingenberg power stations: fires which spread rapidly in the time the planes were above tne targets; altogether seven big fires which touched off explosive material that blew up in a series of vivid flashes;

Charlottenburg power station: four big fires;

Charlottenburg gas works: gutter by fire;

Friedrichsfelde power station and Wilmersdorf power station: blazing;

Danzigerstrasse gas works: violent explosions followed by a big blaze;

BMW aero engine works at Spandau and Templehof airdrome: both bombed;

Siemens electrical equipmen works: hit directly amid jagged flames of a red fire seen mounting to the sky by pilots 20 miles away;

Neuköln gas works: Heavily bombed.

Norwegian Losses

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Twenty-two Norwegian ships totaling 69,475 gross tons have been sunk recently by British and German action, marine circles disclosed today.

They said the vessels were destroyed by German planes and U-boats while in British convoys or by British submarines and planes.

Both Britain and Germany seized large portions of the Norwegian merchant marine, fourth largest in the world, after Germany invaded Norway.

Aid Sought for Highway Plan

EDMONTON, Sept. 25 (CP)—Alberta support is sought for demands for an interior highway which would connect the United States and Alaska by way of Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, D. E. C. Campbell, Director of Publicity for the Alberta Government, said here Sept. 21.

The plan envisages the building of two highways to Alaska, one by the interior route and the other through British Columbia. It has been put forward by the Highway Association of Central Montana which is sending a two-man delegation to Edmonton this week to interview Premier Aberhart and W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works. The delegation is composed of Dr. H. J. McGregor and W. E. Rice, both of Great Falls, Mont.

They are expected to make an aerial survey of the proposed route during the week. Such a route probably would include the 300-mile Winter road from Grimshaw in Alberta's Peace River District and Hay River, on Great Slave Lake.

No real engineering difficulties will be offered by the interior route, Mr. Fallow said. He expressed confidence such a route ultimately would be selected. Hopes for its construction had been improved through the recent formation of the Canada-United States Defense Commission, he added.

Nazi Troops Cross Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 25—German soldiers and war material have been permitted by the Finnish Government to proceed through northern Finnish territory to the north of Norway, according to an official Finnish communiqué.

It was stated that the arrangement, which mainly effected German soldiers who had been on leave from Norway, was similar to that made between Sweden and Germany, which became effective in July.

The official reason for the agreement was that the Germans cannot obtain sufficient Swedish transport.

Messages from Berlin stated that such an agreement was customary in international law. They stated that the exact number of soldiers to be transported was agreed upon. Soldiers entered the railroad cars unarmed, while equipment was transported separately. German troops, it was said, had continually passed in sealed trains through the former Polish Corridor when the Polish Government was still in control of that area.

No news is available as to how the Russian Government feels about the new development. Germany might well, it is thought, be regarded as poaching on Russia's erstwhile preserves. It is presumed the situation is under discussion at Wilhelmstrasse, where Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, German ambassador, has just returned from Moscow.

Meanwhile Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, reports that alarm is growing in Finland over living conditions during the coming winter.

A dispatch from Helsingfors by Tass, official Soviet news agency, quotes the Finnish newspaper Kariala as saying that another rigorous winter was in prospect "which may be as hard as the previous one," when the Finnish-Russian War was in progress.

Almazan Urges His Rule's Support

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 25 (AP)—Gen. Hector Lopez, a leader in the unsuccessful presidential campaign of Gen. Juan Andreau Almazan, has issued a manifesto which he signed as "provisional President" of Mexico, urging Mexicans to support his "government."

If civil war should result "we will be blameless," the manifesto said.

Almazanistas contend their candidate won the turbulent July election, although his Administration-supported opponent, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, was proclaimed President-elect by the Chamber of Deputies. Señor Almazan himself has been on an extended "vacation" in the United States.

The Lopez manifesto, issued at Yautepec, a village in Morelos State between the resort centers of Cuernavaca and Cuaulta, said "executive power" had been established there "temporarily" through a "congress" named "by the genuine will of the people."

Danube River Becomes German Stream Again

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Adolf Hitler has converted the Danube into a German stream. He has removed all international control and made himself absolute master of the most important waterway in Europe. The Danube is one of the most international of rivers and Herr Hitler's new Danubian arrangement shows the kind of international co-operation to be expected in his "new European order."

The Danube, which, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, is 1,750 miles long, serves the people of six states as a vital means of transportation. It rises in Germany, skirts Slovakia, intersects Hungary and Yugoslavia, forms the boundary between Bulgaria and Rumania and passes through a portion of Rumania before entering the sea.

Prior to 1918, most of this extremely valuable and very beautiful river, lay within Germany and Austria-Hungary, or bordered Austria-Hungary. The only other riparian states were little Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania, all of which were so weak and of such meager commercial importance that the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs did not need to give them much consideration. Consequently, the Danube was practically a German stream.

Hopeful International Organ

The only exception to this was the administration of an European Commission, set up in 1856 to control the mouth of the Danube. Eight interested states were represented upon it and its task was to keep at least one of the many channels, making up the Danube's fan-like delta, dredged out and suitable for navigation. This Commission had its seat in Rumania and was a kind of "state within a state." It exercised authority over water lying exclusively in Rumanian territory.

For decades, Rumanians felt humiliated at seeing foreign masters in a part of their fatherland and two years ago, after countless efforts, they succeeded in replacing the European Commission; Rumania became master of the Danube Delta. Now, Germany as master of Rumania, is master of the Delta.

It has become master of the rest of the river, also, by replacing another organization, called the International Danube Commission. This little Danubian League of Nations was one of the good creations of the Treaty of Versailles. It provided that the states bordering on the Danube and using it should control it.

In addition, representatives of Great Britain, Italy, and France were also on the Commission. Its seat passed from one Danubian capital to another and its presidency rotated from state to state. It was fairly efficient and represented a very hopeful international organ. It was an expression of democracy and fairness in international relations. It was, of course, not acceptable to the German Nazis, because Great Britain's and France's participation in the Commission prevented Nazi domination of a vital international waterway.

Herr Hitler, after gaining power, took Germany out of the Commission. When Austria and Czechoslovakia were absorbed by Germany the status of the Commision became precarious. It moved its seat from Vienna to Belgrade, but had little authority.

German Holds Authority

Now Herr Hitler has discarded it altogether. He has created a new organ for Danube control, of which a German, Dr. George Martius, is permanent Director. Herr Martius may consult, at will, advisory delegates from Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Slovakia, but authority lies exclusively in his hands.

Another bureau has been established to control a narrow and difficult section of the river, called the Iron Gates. It, also, is in charge of a German.

The Danube becomes navigable at the German city of Ulm and passes by Linz, Vienna, the Slovak city of Bratislava; through Hungary, dividing beautiful Budapest in two; through Yugoslavia, winding about its picturesque capital, Belgrade; then flows on, generous and abounding, past Rumania's Turnu-Severin, Bulgaria's Rustchuk, and Rumania's busy Galati to the Sea. In every port along its course German officials will give commands. Slavs, Latins, Magyars, and Turaneans will have to ask Herr Hitler how they may use their river.

Japan and China Side by Side As U. S. Youth Responds to Call

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

When young Wong Sing and Hitosh Yamamoto, Americans, are summoned by conscription to take their places in the forces to defend either the Atlantic or Pacific shores of the United States, it may be counted upon in advance that they will do their duty, in the opinion of many of those American officials who come into closest contact with them.

Their ancestral nations, China and Japan, are at war on the far side of the Pacific, and there have been strained incidents recently between the United States and Japan. Yet there is not the slightest hint today that the American-born sons of the Asiatic races would shirk the high obligations of their citizenship. Their World War record is clear.

The names used here, almost as common as John Brown and Peter Smith, probably would be called by their comrades in arms something like Harry Wong and George Yamamoto, for the American-born generations of Asiatics take readily to American names.

The melting pot that refines and fuses national and racial strains into the united American citizenship that can be depended upon by the Nation in time of emergency, seethes perhaps more vigorously on the Pacific Coast these days than in many another part of the Nation.

Few Signs

Outwardly there are few signs that the melting process is any different here than elsewhere, yet census figures show that there are many, many thousands of so-called "unassimilable" Asiatics in the Far West. The differences bred by the Japanese invasion of China are known to run deep in the Asiatic colonies on this Coast. And yet not deep enough, say Westerners closely acquainted with both groups, to keep the American-born young men of both groups from bearing arms side by side in the conscript army of the United States.

When the then Secretary of War Newton D. Baker drew the first draft number, 258, from the glass bowl back in 1917 and started the American Expeditionary Force on its way to later glories and to victory, he started also the conscription call that made demands on every part of the population, including, on the Pacific Coast, many young citizens of Asiatic as well as European parentage.

As an example of the broad cross section of the melting pot represented in the World War draft army, the 13 San Francisco names that came up in response to the drawing of No. 258 apparently represented many races and nations. The names were:

Franz Koszucki, F. Englehardt, Manao Ishimoto, Umberto Djanda, Rafael Gamboa, Fritz Weibel, K. L. Guessdorf, J. L. Joseph, C. H. Dryer, U. M. Makris, John Pellegrini, Leon Stimmel, Th. G. Caldaroni.

Hyphenated Americans

No Chinese name on that particular first list, but American-born Chinese did serve—and well—in the Army of 1917, with American-born Japanese and Filipinos, and with many other comrades who, through parentage, might at any other time have been called Irish-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans, even German-Americans.

The "hyphenated American" of World War days was only in disrepute when he used the hyphen to divide his loyalties—and few of the American-born young men of military age had any such difficulties.

Latest available census figures (those for 1940 not yet available) give the Pacific States a Chinese population of 41,631; 120,251 Japanese, and 35,016 Filipinos. The Mountain States add to these figures 3,252 Chinese, 11,418 Japanese, and 1,391 Filipinos.

All members of these groups born in the United States are, of course, full-fledged citizens of this Nation, possessed of the right to vote—and subject to military service.

Foreign birth excludes them from United States citizenship, even the Filipinos, who live under the flag of the United States. An exception is made of Filipinos who have served in the military forces of the United States, more especially the Navy and Marine Corps.

An American officer who deals constantly with members of the Chinese and Japanese colonies on the Pacific Coast, asked for an opinion concerning the probable reaction of young Wong Sing and Hitosh Yamamoto to conscription, said:

"They'll do their bit just like all other young Americans. They'll be good soldiers, too."

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Battle for Dakar Renewed; 'Key to the South Atlantic'

By the Associated Press

Early morning reports from Vichy said that Dakar, Capital of the French African Colony of Senegal and so-called "key to the South Atlantic," was still holding out against the assaults of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces backed by a British naval squadron.

The French Naval Ministry announced, however, that heavy casualties had been caused by raiding warplanes and the big guns of the attacking fleet, which were said to have bombarded the port again yesterday after six attempts to land troops had been repulsed.

Yesterday morning's bombardment alone, a communiqué said, killed 185 persons and wounded 363 others. Sixty-five civilians were included among the killed and 225 among the injured.

Additional military and civilian casualties were caused by a half-hour air raid yesterday afternoon, Naval Ministry officials said, but they did not estimate the number.

Radio Service Halted

Government sources reported that little official news had been received from Dakar since this raid, which put the port's radio station out of commission. Radios aboard French warships in the harbor are now the only means of communication with the city, it was said.

The 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu, which has been laid up at Dakar, was reported hit by aerial bombs.

The Richelieu, pride of the French Navy, was reported bombed and put out of commission by British planes which attacked her at Dakar last June 8 to prevent the vessel falling into German hands.

The French said, however, that one of their planes had scored a direct hit on a British cruiser. They acknowledged the loss of one plane.

Government circles said the British naval superiority was overwhelming, but expressed confidence that the defenders of Dakar were ample to cope with any landing forces.

Stout Defense Promised

Admirals Landreau and Lacroix, commanders of the French squadron at Dakar, cabled Vichy that they were prepared to "fight to the end."

The British fleet renewed its bombardment of the port yesterday, the Pétain Government said, after Governor-General Pierre Boisson had rejected a second ultimatum demanding that he surrender Dakar.

"France has confided Dakar to me," Governor Boisson was quoted as saying. "I will defend it to the end."

The ultimatum, Government sources said, was backed by a threat to destroy Dakar's fortifications and occupy the city by force and was signed by "the Admiral commanding the British fleet."

The headquarters of General de Gaulle in London last night issued a lengthy communiqué saying British forces off Dakar were "only there to assure supplementary protection against any attack that may be inspired by Germans and carried out with their participation."

The communiqué said that General de Gaulle had sailed to Dakar "in French ships under the French ensign, traveling with his troops and escorted by battleships of the Free French Navy. It added he had decided on the expedition "to free the economic life of French West Africa from slavery and to prevent this colony from falling into the hands of the Germans."

Planes Bombard Gibraltar

Fighting was reported to have continued all day yesterday, with British planes joining in the attack and attempting to bomb the Dakar reservoir. Aerial activity was said to have been hampered, however, by heavy fogs.

The Government acknowledged that the 1,384-ton French submarine Persee had been sunk while attacking a British cruiser, the cruiser was said to have been damaged by a torpedo, however, and three British planes were reported shot down.

Except for the reported bombing of Gibraltar yesterday by a squadron variously estimated at between 30 and 100 French planes, there was no indication of the nature of the reprisals which Admiral Jean Darlan, French Naval Minister, has promised would be taken against Britain.

Dispatches from Gibraltar said planes "of French type" had bombed that British base for four hours and five minutes yesterday, killing at least four persons and injuring 12 as well as damaging buildings and roads, and starting three small fires. Laborers returning to the Spanish town of La Linea from Gibraltar asserted the raiders sank a British destroyer and damaged a submarine.

A British naval squadron steamed out of Gibraltar into the Atlantic after the raid, dispatches from La Linea said, apparently headed toward French Morocco or French West Africa.

At home, meanwhile, the Pétain Cabinet announced that sympathizers of General de Gaulle—said to be numerous in France and especially in Paris—would be hunted down "pitilessly" and brought to quick judgment.

Drastic Penalty

VICHY, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Pétain Cabinet today decreed establishment of a national court martial to judge "the traitors in France" who are corresponding with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free Frenchmen" who are fighting with Britain.

A communiqué said General de Gaulle had a great many partisans in France itself "who badly understand the word patriotism."

They are to be judged by the court martial. The same treatment was decreed for those who speculate in food products as a result of rationing restrictions begun yesterday.

Australian Unit

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Government of Australia announced today that a fourth division of the Australian Imperial Force for service overseas would be formed, bringing the overseas army up to the strength Australia raised for the World War.

The division will be composed of some units already abroad and others filled by volunteers because the Government has pledged there would be no compulsion for military service outside Australia.

Compulsory recruiting under the defense act will be used, however, to keep the home force at full strength, 250,000.

Warning by Axis

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor who frequently speaks for the Fascist Government, warned Britain today that it would meet with immediate counterattacks from Axis forces if it attempted to spread the war to West Africa.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, declared that British attempts to justify the attack on Dakar as intended to prevent the Axis Powers from using it as a base for an attack on the American continents constituted "a ridiculous invention."

Signor Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia that the Axis is "ready to fight England at all points on the various seas and continents where attempts are made to organize last-minute allies."

Operations at Dakar Explained In de Gaulle Staff Statement

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A communiqué issued by the headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of "Free Frenchmen," explaining the operations at Dakar, said in part:

"Ever since the armistice, movements have been taking place in French West Africa in favor of resistance, whereof General de Gaulle has taken the initiative. These manifestations assumed such proportions that the Vichy government decided to replace Governor Cayla by Governor Boisson, to whom it confided the general government not only of French West Africa but also of French Equatorial Africa.

"Ever since the month of July German and Italian officers have been going by air to Dakar under the pretext of freeing certain of their nationals, and they have assumed control of the aerial base.

"Ever since the month of August new German infiltrations have been reported and General de Gaulle was informed the Germans were preparing to put back in service the German South American air line through Dakar.

"Dakar occupies a key position on the western coast of Africa, especially from the point of view of air lines. In addition Dakar is at the head of a railway line which unites the ocean to the Niger in the direction of central Africa. Dakar also occupies a position of the first importance from the point of view of telephonic and telegraphic communications.

"Ever since the armistice, French West Africa has been shut off from the outside world and has seen her commerce paralyzed, and this has resulted in great suffering among the populations, particularly in the matter of food. It therefore was necessary to come to the aid of this population to free the port of merchandise lying there with a view to exporting it and feeding the European and native populations.

"General de Gaulle decided some time ago to invade French West Africa himself at the head of his troops, composed of military, naval and aerial forces. He sailed in French ships and under the French ensign, traveling with his troops and escorted by battleships of the Free French navy.

"Mention has been made of English naval forces. These forces are only there to assure supplementary protection against any attack that may be inspired by Germans and carried out with their participation.

"General de Gaulle arrived off Dakar Monday morning, not aboard a British flagship but aboard a ship of the Free French naval forces.

"The Dakar authorities were the first to assume the responsibility in opening hostilities against the French by giving orders to fire on the launch which brought General de Gaulle's emissaries. Two of these emissaries were seriously wounded.

"A little later de Gaulle attempted a peaceful landing of his troops. The Dakar authorities thereupon fired on the French ships.

"In his desire to avoid a fight de Gaulle then decided to withdraw his troops and ships to a distance."

China's Capital Builds and Re-Builds

International

Madame Chiang Kai-shek Views Ruins

Wife of the Generalissimo, accompanied by members of the Chinese Air Raid Relief Committee, inspects havoc done by Japanese bombs on the Chinese Provisional Capital, as they have done several times before as a result of the Japanese attempt to wreck the morale of the people. Each time the city has rebuilt and morale has not broken, but is strengthened.

$1 Bomb Damage to Chunking Costs Japan $47

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Japan paid $47,000,000 for its summer of bombing over this provisional Chinese capital, but inflicted only $1,000,000 worth of damage, according to estimates compiled by Chinese statisticians.

For every civilian casualty the invaders paid one ton of bombs. Moreover, the effect of civilian bombing has been in reverse. Instead of cowing the Chinese, bombs have stiffened determination to resist Japan.

Between May 18 and Aug. 14, it was estimated, 3,300 Nipponese bombing airplanes visited Chungking and dropped 2,500 tons of bombs, of which approximately 2,000 tons descended upon various parts of Chungking proper as opposed to educational and other establishments in the environs.

These raids resulted in the loss of 64 planes. It must be borne in mind that the planes were mostly imported from abroad, or at least constructed in Japan from imported materials of high cost, whereas virtually the whole of the Chungking damage could be reckoned in Chinese dollars and on an economical Chinese-construction basis.

The loss estimate does not take into consideration the 2,051 civilians reported killed and 3,479 injured. Japanese bombing raids raids over civilian objectives have done more to strengthen the hand of the National Government than any other factor although the Japanese have conducted the raids on the theory that they would discourage resistance.

One newspaper comments that Japan has hardly spent its money profitably from the viewpoint of its anxiety to terminate the China war rather than prolong it.

Bombs Rake Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KWEIYANG, KWEICHOW — With none of the drama which characterizes the bombings of Chungking, the Japanese are carrying out daily bombing operations in south China, along the vital Luichow - Kweiyang Highway, which probably do as much or more damage to China's cause.

The Luichow-Kweiyang Highway, which connects at Luichow with the railroad to Kweilin, Hengyang, and Shiukuan, wartime capital of the southernmost province of Kwangtung, is the major means of communication between central and southern China. The Japanese, installed in Nanning in southern Kwangsi, are expected to try to move north to Tatung and Luichow to sever this road. At the moment they are carrying out strenuous bombing attacks to render it unuseable.

Every day planes bomb and strafe the road. Some trucks are destroyed, but the Chinese have established an elaborate system of air raid warnings. Every mountain top has a pole from which red and green balls are hung when the planes are coming. The approach of planes is heralded an hour or so before by a network of field telephones. When the trucks moving along the road see the balls out, they drive under a tree and wait. The drivers cover the top of the truck with boughs, perhaps smear the shiny parts with mud, and go to sleep on the hillside until danger is past.

Still, the twisted skeletons of bombed trucks are a common sight. The ferries are the most dangerous places, for here sometimes hundreds of trucks congregate. Every ferry has its pile of truck frames.

So far the Japanese have failed to stop the movement of trucks. But they have succeeded in making the Chinese lose a lot of time. By sending a few planes along the road they can tie up one of China's most important lines of transportation for hours on end. The drivers, who enjoy their air raid siestas, like to think about how much gasoline the Japanese are consuming.

Rice Is Rationed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUNNANFU, China—Rationing of rice, due in part to Japanese bombing of supply routes, has been ordered by the local authorities in an effort to check profiteering and hoarding.

For months Yunnanfu, head of both the Burma Highway and the French Indo-China Railway, has has been probably the most expensive city in China. A good share of the discredit goes to profiteering on the poor by wealthy rice merchants who succeeded in cornering supplies and doling them out at high prices.

Now wealthy people in other lines of enterprise have taken to acquiring rice elsewhere at relatively low prices and hoarding it in order not to have to meet the current almost prohibitive rates.

Rice is a mainstay here and the Chinese are most reluctant to make any change, particularly in the matter of diet. So the sellers of rice in every large city have sound business which they often abuse by speculative methods.

Yunnanfu authorities have made available 100 tons of rice a day at a low official price.

French Await Japanese Terms on Indo-China

HANOI, French Indo-China, Sept. 25 (AP)—French colonial troops stood by their guns along coastal and land frontiers—under orders to fire only if fired upon—and looked to a conference of Japanese leaders today for a clue as to whether Japanese troops apparently acting independently of Tokyo would continue their thrust into this French colony.

Gen. Issaku Nishihara, who negotiated an agreeemnt Sept. 22 with French officials for Japanese military privileges in Indo-China, sped from Haiphong to Hainan Island in an apparent attempt to persuade Gen. Teinzo Ando, Commander of Japan's South China Army which crossed into Northern Indo-China on the night of Sept. 22, to cease hostilities.

French officials contended that the Japanese were to garrison new air bases from Haiphong under the agreement, and that entry from the north was not envisoned.

[Reuters, British news agency, reported from Haiphong that French authorities had abrogated the agreement with Japan on the ground that Japanese had violated it by sending troops into Northern Indo-China.

The Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo expressed surprise at the Haiphong report that the agreement had been abrogated, and said its latest information indicated the terms were being carried out.

At the same time Domei, official Japanese news agency, reported from Tokyo that the Japanese South China command had announced its decision to send more troops to Haiphong by sea.]

[A French broadcast from Saigon, heard in Shanghai at 11 a. m. today said the situation in Indo-China was "outwardly calm following a minor exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire on the afternoon of Sept. 24 near the northern border." The broadcaster said the Colony would "resist by all means possible any Japanese attempt to take action outside the agreement."]

Observers at Haiphong said that Japanese troops already had been loaded on barges and rafts off the mouth of the Red River when General Nishihara persuaded their commander yesterday to delay a scheduled landing for an onslaught at the Haiphong area until he could talk with General Ando.

French official sources, who declared that the Japanese South China Army appeared to be acting independently, said the Japanese troops resumed their drive late yesterday at Langson, 12 miles within the northern border.

In a clash at this same point Sept. 23, it was announced there were 20 French and native casualties while several Japanese were taken prisoners.

Colonial authorities continued precautionary measures. Schools in Annam, coastal area of the Colony, were closed and the population was urged to support a "passive defense" by remaining calm.

"Nonessential" residents of Hanoi, Haiphong, and other cities in the potentially endangered area were removed to places further in the interior.

Powers Chart Plans For New Diplomatic Drive

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galleazo Ciano, will be on his way to Berlin by tomorrow for further conferences on the Axis war program, a usually well-informed source declared today.

Political circles here are generally of the opinion that Count Ciano will participate in some solemn ceremony of signature.

Whether the Spanish Minister, Ramon Serrano Suner, who was reported to have visited Adolf Hitler today, also will participate in the ceremony could not be learned.

It is known, however, that the Protocol Office of the Wilhelmstrasse is preparing for some sort of ceremony.

The Rome-Berlin Axis, authorized German sources say, "will continue to fight on all fronts, not only militarily but also diplomatically and politically," regardless of what the United States does.

From this it has been deduced that Egypt, Greece, Turkey and, possibly, Yugoslavia, will be objectives of diplomatic offensives, while the political effort to foster a cleavage among the English people also will be intensified.

It now appears certain that the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Foreign Minister, included the United States present and potention war position in their recent Rome consultations, and decided to fight without compromise.

After Herr von Ribbentrop's return, authorized sources asserted that the attitude of Britain's "actual or potential seconds" was interesting only theoretically—actually, it could not interfere with the march of events.

Although there has been no announcement of military objectives, it appears likely that one development will be an attempt to block Britain's outlet from the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal by an attack on Egypt.

If Spain should enter the war, Gibraltar might be made unsafe for the British fleet. Señor Suner was said to be one of the earliest visitors scheduled for Herr von Ribbentrop, on his return from Rome, Sept. 23.

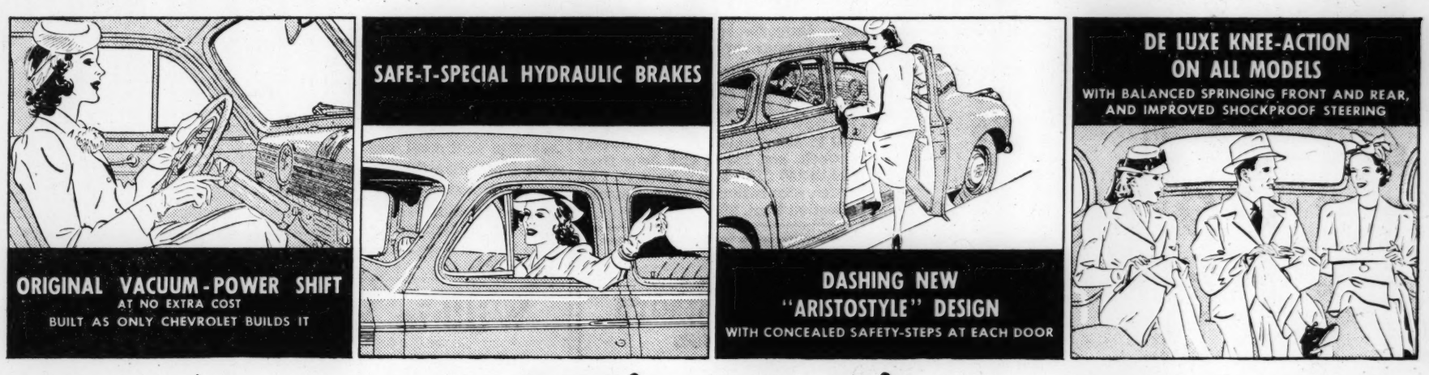
If the British fleet were driven from the Mediterranean, Germany, Italy, and Spain would have unhindered access to the Near East's oil and the Axis partners could operate freely in North Africa.

Glass Third-Term Letter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A letter by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia opposing a third term for any President was made public Sept. 23, but Mr. Glass insisted that this would have no effect on his previously-announced intention of supporting the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nominees in the November election.

FEATURE BY FEATURE

FROM BUMPER TO BUMPER



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Americans Seek Way Out of Soviet Poland

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 25—More than 300 American citizens or persons with a claim to American citizenship are still marooned in Soviet-occupied Poland and are seeking vainly for ways to get out, according to estimates given to me by officials of the American Embassy in Moscow.

The United States Moscow Embassy has received scores of pathetic letters from these trapped exiles, but is unable to give them any diplomatic protection, or aid them in getting out.

No American diplomatic officials have visited the region since the end of last year when Angus Ward, Secretary of the Embassy and chief of its consular section, made a trip to Lwow (Lemberg) where most of these unfortunate cases are located.

Like a Chinese Wall

Rigid State Department regulations require that in order to apply for and obtain passports these persons must present themselves at the nearest consular office, which in the given instance happens to be Moscow.

However a Chinese wall still exists between Sovietized Poland and the rest of the Soviet Union and no one is permitted to leave or enter without special authorization of the civil and military authorities which is denied them.

They thus find themselves unable to get to Moscow to apply for a passport, and thus appear inextricably caught in a tangle of red tape.

Many Caught on Visit

The case histories of these Americans run to type. They are for the most part returned Polish immigrants or sons of immigrants, some of whom had come to resettle in the old country, but others who were merely back for a visit or to go to school. After a taste of the Hammer and Sickle the Stars and Stripes look pretty good even to those who had intended to remain.

Similar disillusionment is occurring in Bessarabia according to refugees. Every night along the Pruth and Danube Rivers scores of people run the gantlet of Soviet border patrols in order to get across into Rumania.

Among the most disgruntled are those who previously left for Bessarabia voluntarily hoping that they would be better off. A kilogram of meat in Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina now costs upwards of 600 lei as compared to 45 lei before the Soviets took over this area. Prices of butter and bread have also skyrocketed.

Nazis Feed Nazis

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—A German will draw more than double the bread rations allotted to a Pole under new quotas fixed in Germany and the occupied territories in Europe, grain circles have heard from British sources.

Broomhall's Corn Trade News, international grain authority, in a cable from Liverpool, said bread rations had been set at 80 ounces weekly for each person in Germany compared with 35 for Poland, 44 in Bohemia-Moravia, 56 in Belgium, 70 in the occupied section of France and 71 in Holland.

At Broomhall's New York office, it was said the German rations represented an increase, probably because of increased stocks obtained from conquered areas, but definite figures for comparison were unavailable.

In terms of the 18-ounce loaves widely sold in this country, the German would get a little more than four a week while the Pole, on the short end of the rations, would get not quite two loaves.

The source of Broomhall's information was not disclosed.

35,700 National Guardsmen Are Called to Active Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—With war clouds thickening in Europe, Africa and Asia, President Roosevelt today called up an additional 35,700 National Guardsmen for active service beginning Oct. 15.

At the same time other defense plans speeded ahead. The War Department announced that it has ordered more than three-fourths of the 14,394 plans provided for in the recent $5,000,000,000 supplemental Defense Appropriation Act and expects to get the balance of the contracts in the next 10 days. Officials say that every effort is being made to expedite the program and that already more than 10,000 planes have been ordered since the funds became available a fortnight ago.

The President's new National Guard order includes Hawaiian and Puerto Rican units in the call for a year's active service. It affects three full divisions and 12 lesser units, bringing to 96,200 the number of National Guardsmen mobilized to date.

Earlier this month, Mr. Roosevelt had ordered 60,500 National Guardsmen into active service as of Sept. 15.

Units Involved

Units affected in the Oct. 15 call are as follows:

27th Division, less the 27th Tank Co., New York, to train at Fort McCellan, Ala.

37th Division, less the 37th Tank Co. and Companies F and I, 112th Medical Regiment, Ohio, to train at Camp Shelby, Miss.

The 32nd Division, less the 32nd Tank Co., Michigan and Wisconsin, to train at Fort Beauregard, La.

102nd Observation Squadron, New York, to train at Fort McClellan, Ala.

153rd Observation Squadron, Mississippi, to train at Meridian, Miss.

107th Observation Squadron, Michigan, to train at Fort Beauregard, La.

The 295th and 296th Infantry, Peurto Rico, to train as directed by the commander of the Puerto Rican Army District.

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced today that a joint Army-Navy Board will leave in a day or two aboard the Cruiser U. S. S. St. Louis to survey naval and air base sites acquired from Great Britain in the Caribbean area. The group is headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade. It will visit the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, and other Caribbean points. The board previously had inspected sites at Bermuda and Newfoundland.

Secretary Knox told a press conference that the Board also would use a couple of the Navy's flying boats during the survey, and that the cruiser would primarily serve as a base of operations.

Wants Early Start

"We want to get started on building these bases just as soon as the necessary details are out of the way," Secretary Knox said. "These details include such things as the allocations of specific territory. The joint Board is working hard as it can on them."

He said the Navy plans to build its own air and naval facilities and not utilize British defenses already there.

While refusing to comment on latest Far Eastern developments, Secretary Knox said that present plans are to bring the United States fleet back to the West Coast in groups of one-third for short periods of shore liberty. The fleet now is in Hawaii.

He also said that he had not had any conversations regarding possible use of the British base at Singapore by the U. S. fleet. Questioned regarding reports that the cruiser U. S. S. Augusta of the Asiatic fleet was en route to Singapore for repairs, he said:

"I do not think that the ship is going there, and I don't know of any orders to send it there. It might go if it has suffered serious damage, but we have had no report of any damage to it. My guess is that it is an unwarranted report."

Meantime, Secretary Knox reiterated that the Navy does not intend to use conscripts now. The Navy already has 161,790 men and its objective for this year is 191,000. It has about 8,000 applicants now on the waiting list, he said.

Turning to the record two-ocean fleet construction program, Secretary Knox said that many shipyards have been allocated more building than they can handle with existing facilities, and the Federal Government is financing concerns in undertaking construction or expansion of shipyards. He said that about $50,000,000 has been set aside for this work.

British Cut Butter Ration

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Britons' butter ration will be reduced to two ounces weekly effective Sept. 30, an official announcement said today, and the allowance for meat purchases will be increased from one shilling, ten pence (about 38 cents) to two shillings, two pence (about 43 cents).

Previously the butter ration was four ounces weekly. The announcement today said an additional two ounces of margarine is to be allowed so the amount of fat will remain the same.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Bulgarian Cabinet today decreed capital punishment for "repeated offenses" on profiteering or hoarding as the Nation prepared for an expected shortage of certain commodities, chiefly flour and fats. Bulgaria is having meatless days because of heavy exports to Germany.

OSLO, Norway (via Berlin), Sept. 25 (AP)—Sugar rations for Norway are to be reduced from 250 to 200 grams (8.8 to 7 ounces) a week, and bread and flour from 300 to 250 (10.6 to 8.8 ounces). The order, also rationing soap, becomes effective Sept. 30.

Royal Comrades

International

King Michael of Rumania Queen-Mother Helen

King Michael, son of King Carol, who recently fled from Rumania, is shown with his mother, the former Princess Helen of Greece. The former Queen, who had been estranged from King Carol, was invited to return to Rumania as a companion for her son.

King Mingles in Bucharest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 25—Young King Michael and his mother, former Queen Helen, have become familiar figures in and around Bucharest. Former King Carol seldom appeared in public during the last years of his reign and did not allow his son to do so either.

King Carol seldom ventured anywhere without an armed escort, but King Michael and his mother, who have become inseparable companions, are to be seen almost daily in and around the City. They are unaccompanied, walking about like ordinary citizens. Two days ago they went out for a drive together with King Michael at the wheel.

Today the King and his mother went on a shopping tour alone buying clothes and presents.

They stopped at one of the confectioneries in the downtown district.

Showdown on War Coming in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Saadist Party leaders, who are trying to bring Egypt into the European war on the side of Britain, yesterday pressed their campaign to win over independents in the Chamber for a showdown expected next week.

The Saadists must bring into their ranks 44 independents to obtain a majority for the declaration of war.

Political observers conceded that war sentiment has increased since the Italian thrust into Egypt, but there is still strong reluctance to a declaration.

Prevailing sentiment in Government circles is to let Britain protect Egypt.

English Alone Urged For North America In Montreal Paper

TORONTO, Sept. 24 (CP)—Jean-Charles Harvey, editor of Le Jour, Montreal French language weekly, said here yesterday there should be only one language for North America — English, "The language that is spoken exclusively by 135,000,000 inhabitants."

Speaking at the District Kiwanis convention, Mr. Harvey said there is a lack of unity in Canada because too much emphasis is placed on racial origins.

He said there is a movement to make English the one language to be "spoken and understood by each and every individual living on this continent" and French-Canadians are taking an active part.

'French Survival'

QUEBEC, Sept. 25 (AP)—Delegates from many parts of Canada and the United States are expected to gather here next Saturday and Sunday for meetings of the Permanent Committee for French Survival in America, it was announced yesterday.

Msgr. Camille Roy, Rector of Laval University here and President of the Permanent Committee, will preside. Eugene Jalbert of Woonsocket, R. I., Adolphe Robert of Manchester, N. H., and Abbe Adrien Verrette of Plymouth, Mass., will be among the United States delegates.

Plans Nearing Approval For Pacific Bases

Continued from Page 1

some of this material and man power would be freed for use elsewhere, it is reasoned.

British Empire sources here have made it clear that Britain and the Commonwealths are determined to permit no direct or indirect Japanese encroachments upon any British territory in the Far East or the South Seas. Since the current Japanese drive in French Indo-China is bringing Japan perilously close to British India, the Malay States and North Borneo, the British Government has an additional reason for seeking the strength that would come from an American use of such a base as Singapore.

Naval reports from the Far East indicate that recent additions to Singapore have turned it into a potentially impregnable fortress and that the mere presence there of a portion of the United States fleet would be sufficient to deter Japan from further anti-western encroachments.

The Navy Department is reported as extremely pleased over Britain's offer of its bases, since the erection and fortification of new Far Eastern bases has been a cardinal Navy project for many years. Year after year the Navy has hoped to obtain Congressional permission to fortify the Island of Guam. Congress has always rejected this on the ground that it might precipitate war with Japan, but is not expected to raise a successful objection, however, if British bases are opened to this country by executive order, as was done in the case of the Atlantic bases.

Batavia Parley

BATAVIA, Java, Netherlands Indies, Sept. 25 (AP)—An order from the Netherlands Government-in-exile in London yesterday named H. J. Van Mook Minister Extraordinary to negotiate with a Japanese mission now in Java seeking an economic treaty with the Netherlands Indies.

Mr. Van Mook, Minister of Economics in the Colonial Government, will be assisted by a group of high officials.

The Japanese mission, headed by the Commerce Minister, Ichizo Kobayashi, arrived from Tokyo a fortnight ago.

[The Japanese, who have declared the Netherlands Indies within the "Greater East Asia" over which they hope to extend at least economic domination, wish to obtain a treaty giving them enlarged markets and other economic concessions in the current negotiations.

The collapse of France and German occupation of the Netherlands have placed French Indo-China, into which Japanese troops already have moved, and the Netherlands Indies, in similar positions with respect to Japan.]

'Serious' Incident

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP)—a Japanese foreign office spokesman said today his government considers the arrest of six Japanese at Singapore "far more serious" than previous arrests by British authorities because a Japanese consulate employee was seized and the consulate office entered.

The spokesman said the case will continue to be considered serious until the consulate employee is freed.

[Singapore dispatches said four of those detained last month had been released but that the consulate employee and one other were charged with violating the colony's anti-espionage law.]

The Japanese Foreign Office, which has protested the entire incident, has charged that the Singapore authorities were trying to obtain certain "secret documents" in the consulate.

Defense Program to Spend Millions on Utah Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Utah has become a hub for western military defense projects authorized and in various stages of progress. These are:

1. Army supply depot at Ogden.
2. Ogden ordnance depot.
3. Hill Field air depot.
4. Army aerial bombardment wing at Salt Lake City.
5. Desert bombing range near Wendover

Newest and largest of these is the Army supply depot. It will cost about $14,000,000. Army units in western States will draw supplies from it. A 1,600-acre site on the edge of Ogden has already been selected. A survey crew is at work and plans are being drawn for an early start.

The Ogden ordnance depot, located seven miles south of here, is a $3,000,000 army ammunition factory, with numerous storage magazines, which has been producing bombs and shells since its completion a few years ago. War metals mined in the neighboring state of Nevada are also stock-piled there. In the near future it will become a storage place for a large number of artillery weapons. Construction of 32 additional warehouses at a cost of $1,000,000 will be started this fall under private contract. They will be used both for artillery storage and to store inert components used in ammunition making.

Hill Field air depot adjoins the ordnance area and, when completed will be one of the West's most strategically located inland airplane repair and air equipment storage centers. It fits into the western defense plan as the landing place for planes taking on loads of bombs from the arsenal. Large private and WPA forces are speeding work on a $3,100,000 program to build 14 hangars, ships, warehouses, barracks and other structures, and three runways.

Another $2,000,000 is to be spent immediately on five more shops buildings. More allotments are expected before the field is complete. About 1,500 persons, mostly civilians, will be employed, when it is finished.

An army bombardment wing has been stationed at Salt Lake City, 37 miles south of Ogden. Thirty-six buildings are to be erected near Salt Lake City's airport, one of the most modern in the west, to house men and planes attached to the wing. This work will also be under private contracts, totaling $401,947.

A million-acre bombing range is projected on the salt wastes south of Wendover in western Utah, scene a few years ago of record-breaking auto speed trials. Barracks and other facilities will be built near Wendover. Transfer of the huge square of land to the War Department in the near future, from the Interior Department, is expected.

Utah people have been actively seeking these projects. Most businessmen expect the influx of soldiers' and workers' families to make business hum. The need for building strong national defenses is also recognized. Among those prominent in helping army officers find suitable locations for their bases in Utah has been Frank M. Browning, of Ogden, a son of the two brothers who invented the machine gun and other weapons bearing their name.

Only objections heard are from some farmers who complain about noise from multiple-motor bombers, pursuit ships and training planes above their farms, and from individuals who fear Utah is being made one big military target for a possible enemy.

Lumber Aids in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Winter coming on and men sleeping in tents a problem is posed in national defense mobilization camps throughout the country which calls for quick action on the part of the lumber industry. In an emergency with a need for immediate shelter, it is found that men still turn first to lumber for building material. Approximately 650,000,000 feet of lumber will be required for Army and Navy construction already started or planned, according to word from the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The condition which is true of Fort Lewis in this State where 30,000 National Guard men are expected within a few months with nothing to house them except tents until emergency building is hurried through, is true in most of the camps throughout the Nation.

Lumber Requirements

Lumber to be used for troop housing in both soft and hard woods consists of 37 per cent sheathing, 10 per cent siding, 15 per cent flooring and wainscoting, and 38 per cent dimension and framing. This includes 75,000 doors and 195,000 windows and supplies for such widely separated points as Fort Benning, Georgia, Camp Ord, California; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Columbia, Oregon; and for the Navy, such points as Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Virgin Islands, Alaska, and New London, Connecticut.

The supply of lumber for national defense will be co-ordinated through the newly formed Lumber and Timber Products Defense Committee in Washington, D. C. with representatives from plywood, millwork, shingles, wholesalers, and retail lumber dealers. This Committee will deal with problems of unifying grades and specifications, and gathering and transmitting information on needs, and supply.

Emergency Barracks

In the emergency building of barracks it is found that straight lumber and raw plywood is being called for rather than taking time for prefabrication. Decks of coastwise and intercoastal boats out of here are laden with plain lumber. Even in concrete construction plywood and lumber are used for forms.

All this activity in the industry means for the Pacific Northwest, the Nation's greatest supplier of lumber, that production is reaching the high levels of 1930 and the years immediately preceding it. Lumber men, however, are not led away by what they see as a spurt due to their impact with national defense.

Homebuilding, is seen by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association as still the backbone of the industry and the home-building promotion campaign, in which all regional lumber associations are working together, is being expanded in the midst of defense building.

In fact the defense program is tending to increase home-building. Industrial activity is showing up the need for more adequate housing, rents going up tends to make people turn to home building which Federal loans make feasible in reasonable monthly payments beyond the reach of sudden inflation.

Kate Archibald

Home 'Electric Eye' Soon Available

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25 (AP)—A domestic counterpart of the "electric eye," which will perform such duties as opening the dining room door for a housewife who is using both hands to carry dishes, will soon be available to the public, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced today.

The device will also operate burglar alarms, open a garage door automatically when a car approaches it, or switch on house lights automatically when someone enters after dark.

The apparatus, less than six inches square, has a small window on which a beam of light is focused. Once the light is broken by any object passing through it, the device operates a switch to start motors or ring alarms.

320 British Censors Scan Bermuda Mail

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 25 (CP Cable)—A staff of 320 censors—more than one tenth the normal population of this town—now is engaged in examining trans-Atlantic mails passing through this British colony between America and Europe.

Two hundred experts have just arrived from England to join the 120 already here. Their chief task is to censor mails carried by Pan American Airways' clipper planes.

The heavy influx of censors has resulted in the reopening of three hotels, closed because of decreased tourist trade, which are used as living and working quarters for the examiners.

Willkie Promises Northwest Cabinet Post

Continued from Page 1

Americans at this critical hour, that Wendell Willkie is opposed to labor.

"That is not true and do not be misled. There is not a social gain that labor has made that could have a more vigorous defender than I. But that is not enough. Minimum wages and maximum hours are of no value if you are not on the pay roll. Social security is of no value if your economy collapses."

A Blow at Democracy

Speaking on the "richest hill in the World" in Butte, Mont., he said:

"In April, 1937, when the (business) pickup was coming, the President made a public announcement that the price of commodities was too high.

"The effect was very disastrous throughout the world, in my judgment. It was a factor in the economic decline of the democracies of Europe and thus contributed to the rise of Hitler."

A cut in copper prices resulted, Mr. Willkie said, bringing a wage cut for "every man who worked in the copper mines of this area."

There was applause from many in the audience.

"The very fact that the President had enough power in his hands that his mere statement could have caused such a rapid decline in the price of copper, I say to you, is very deleterious to our domestic economy.

"For instance, if Grover Cleveland had made some such remark, it would not have effected the price of copper, because he did not have enough power to do anything about it. But in the last seven years we have concentrated much power in Washington.

"You have in this section great areas of public lands. Those public lands in many cases belong to the Federal Government, and are administered from Washington. We have had a Secretary of the Interior who grew up in Chicago, or who spent all of his mature life in Chicago.

Does Not Understand Situation

"With all that power concentrated in Washington and with no understanding of the atmosphere of the people of this Far Western country, he has not appreciated the necessity of the people here using those public lands as much as is economically possible for private uses, within proper regulation."

At Spokane, Wash., Mr. Willkie reiterated that local communities should decide whether the power from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects should be distributed through publicity-owned or private systems.

He added that if a town wanted publicly-owned distribution, it should "buy out and take over" any existing private utility and that "some machinery should be set up for determining a fair price."

He said he would continue the Bonneville and Grand Coulee power projects if elected to the Presidency.

"Yet the opposition says that Wendell Willkie will take a spade and dig 'em up," he added.

(In Washington, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, made public a telegram he had sent to Mr. Willkie urging the nominee "to be really frank as to what your attitude will be on the vital question of public power if you are elected President.")

Mr. Willkie also declared that the New Deal's domestic policy "has been a complete failure, and its foreign policy a muddle."

Deficit on Deficit

The Roosevelt Administration, he said, has piled deficit on deficit, and has so conducted foreign affairs that the United States is almost bereft of any friend in the entire world. The Administration, he declared, had left the United States completely unprepared, "and is only now trying to rush madly to build a stop-gap defense."

When Mr. Willkie said he would put the unemployed to work, a listener asked how he expected to do it and he responded that there were only two ways for a man to get a job—have a business of his own or work for an employer.

He added that persons now must suffer "punishment from this administration" if they want to start new businesses.

"So the first thing you have to do to put people back to work is to make it possible for men to start a business so they can employ people," he declared.

Mr. Willkie said that the country had had several depressions and panics in the past but that "this is the first one that we haven't come out of."

"I wouldn't be surprised," he concluded, "if we never came out of it unless we change this Administration."

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Washington Sideglances

Wickard puts out welcome mat to all farmers—Networks 'hold bag' on President's indecision—Jobs hard to get—at least for Republicans—Remember Hamilton Fish.

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Mud and All: The new Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, has issued a welcome to farmers to any meeting over which he presides as Secretary of Agriculture.

The reason: Ten years ago Mr. Wickard was in Indianapolis, taking a load of hogs from his Camden, Ind., farm to the stockyards. He read in the paper that Alexander Legge, head of President Hoover's Federal Farm Board, was in town holding a meeting to discuss Board activities.

"I took off my cover-all suit, had the shine boy at the stockyards do the best he could at getting my shoes in condition acceptable to the Claypool Hotel atmosphere, parked my truck and went to the meeting," he relates. "I was just sitting down when a man came up and asked me if I was an employee of the Department of Agriculture. I said I was a farmer. He said I would have to leave."

This week at the same hotel in Indianapolis, Mr. Wickard proclaimed: "I have never excluded a farmer from any meeting over which I have presided as a representative of the Department of Agriculture and I never intend to."

Free Air: The radiocasting companies are still "holding the bag" in President Roosevelt's indecision whether his campaign for re-election is "political" or "non-political."

Last week when a reporter asked Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, whether the President's speech at the University of Pennsylvania was political or not, Mr. Early flared up and said he didn't know.

The Republicans said it definitely was.

As a result Wendell Willkie will get some more free radio time for a speech at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26—all at the expense of the networks which are compelled to cancel lucrative commercial radiocasts to keep peace between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Consistency: One of the last votes cast by Maine's Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster as a member of the House was for the Conscription Bill.

Next month his son Charles will be married—but not to escape the draft.

He recently joined the Field Artillery of the Maine National Guard as a private and expects to be called any day now for a year's active service.

Bye and Bye: Senator John A. Danaher, Republican from Connecticut, is beginning to think this talk about Senatorial "gravy" is all an illusion.

Though he's been in the Senate now 20 months, he has never been able to get one of his constituents a job in the Government, he complained on the floor of the Senate the other day.

"Why, you'd think I'd at least be able to get a waiter's job," he said.

"Well," comforted Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, "I tried to get a charwoman's job under Hoover and I never got anywhere either."

Without Honor: The Democratic Digest, publication of the Democratic National Committee's Women's Division, carries a story this month entitled, "A Young Democrat Looks at Elwood—and Finds It's Roosevelt's Town."

The publication doesn't point out, however, that Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, carried President Roosevelt's home district by 30,000 votes.

Pennsylvania Gives Hoover Honor Degree

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 — Former President Hoover was among a number of distinguished guests to receive honorary degrees in final ceremonies of the University of Pennsylvania's Bicentennial week.

Addresses were made by Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania; Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the University; and Dr. George William McClelland, Provost. A further feature of Saturday's exercises was a reception for the delegates of more than 400 colleges, universities and learned societies. President Roosevelt and Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada received honorary degrees at a special convocation held Friday.

Twenty-one honorary degrees were conferred, seven in absentia upon European scholars who, although they contributed papers read during the conference were unable to attend because of the war.

The presidents of three institutions of higher education in this country which antedate the University of Pennsylvania were honored: Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, which celebrated its tercentenary in 1936; Dr. John S. Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, and Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, founded in 1701.

The other honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Sacred Theology

Jacques Maritain, Professor of Philosophy at the Catholic Institute of Paris.

Reinhold Niebuhr, who is William E. Dodge, Jr., Professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary.

Doctor of Science

Evarts A. Graham, who is Bixby Professor of Surgery at the School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis.

William M. Clark, Director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.

Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Hermann Weyl, Professor of Mathematics, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics, School of Business, Columbia University.

Doctor of Laws

Lawrence J. Henderson, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard University.

Herbert S. Jennings, Professor of Zoology, University of California.

Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Doctor of Literature (in absentia)

Alan J. B. Wace, who is Lawrence Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, England.

William J. Entwistle, who is King Alphonso XIII Professor of Spanish of Oxford University, England.

Charles Cestre, Professor of American Literature and Civilization, University of Paris.

Doctor of Laws (in absentia)

Charles S. Myers, former Director of the Psychology Laboratory, University of Cambridge, England.

Doctor of Humane Letters (in absentia)

Sir William H. Beveridge, Master of University College, Oxford, England.

Doctor of Laws (in absentia)

William E. Rappard, Director of the Post Graduate School for International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

Etienne Gilson, Professor of Mediaeval Philosophy, College of France.

U. S. Parents and Teachers Point Youth to World Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Even now while bombs are falling, and preparedness is the watchword of the hour, mothers in the homes of the United States and teachers in the schools are being called to take part in a national effort to cultivate international good will among the younger generation.

Backing the program is the Nation-encircling National Congress of Parents and Teachers, whose Board of Managers, including representatives from 47 States, held semi-annual sessions here Sept. 20-22 and received with favor a report from the organization's International Relations Chairman, Mrs. C. C. McDonald, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., urging such activity.

Mrs. McDonald believes the place to start promoting good will among nations is in the Western Hemisphere. Good relationships among the nations of this continent are not only desirable from an ethical standpoint but may prove essential to this Nation's very existence, said the committee chairman.

"Many of our members have felt that nothing can be done to promote international understanding until the whole world situation improves," she said. "But to me it seems that this is the very time such effort is needed.

Contrary Attitudes

"In a period of national emergency, such as the present, both good and bad attitudes develop as a result of the increase in the national spirit. On the constructive side we find young people showing a new appreciation of what our freedom has cost us, a fine attitude of willingness to defend it. On the negative side we observe a tendency of people to grow so nationalistic that they shut out other countries from their field of appreciation and lose their sense of World citizenship. This leads to intolerance and even to distrust of all other nations and of foreign peoples.

"To prevent a swing to such undesirable extremes, we hope to see the parent-teacher associations this year encouraging both parents and teachers to promote attitudes of good will. In the home this can be done through toys, games, reading material, and through the attitudes of parents.

"In the school we can encourage the use of curriculum materials which increase understanding of other peoples and cultures." Members of the P. T. A. board, meeting here, are expected to take this message back to members in all the States.

Attitudes of good will come through an appreciation of the cultures and traditions of other lands, and such appreciation comes through study, said Mrs. McDonald. Even language study tends to develop such appreciation, she believes. This applies, she thinks, particularly to the Latin American countries, with their European traditions of culture. Too often Americans desirous of promoting closer relations with these lands have failed to understand them. The result, said Mrs. McDonald, has been that the Latin Americans have regarded the United States interest in them as selfish.

Mrs. C. C. McDonald

Mrs. McDonald, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., International Relations Chairman of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which is trying to cultivate international good will among the younger generation.

Spiritual Unity Needed

"We must try to promote greater spiritual unity among the countries of the Western Hemisphere," she concluded.

Mother of four boys, this Southern P. T. A. member says her interest in this field is wholly that of the layman. She has been active in P. T. A. work ever since her oldest boy, now a collegian of 18, entered the first grade. She is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, but made no special study of foreign affairs until she became interested in them through her work in behalf of children in the schools.

Much attention to the problems of the child in the local community is being given by P. T. A. groups this year, and to heighten this interest, a series of national radio programs has just been announced. N. B. C. is co-operating with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in putting on its Blue Network 13 weekly broadcasts, from January through March, dealing with this subject.

Independents Step Up Pro-Roosevelt Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Pro-Roosevelt independents and Democrats stepped up the tempo of the third-term election drive today as Wendell L. Willkie carried his Republican presidential campaign eastward.

The newly organized National Committee of Independent Voters for President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace announced a speaking campaign to be waged "down to the last precinct."

Melvin D: Hildreth, former North Dakotan who will have charge of the independents' Washington headquarters, said tentative plans call for a speaking campaign to start early next month which will take Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Committee Chairman, into the principal campaign battlegrounds.

He said other stump orators would be sent to campaign in Mr Willkie's footsteps, a research group would be organized to "correct any misstatements by Mr. Willkie immediately," and "hundreds" of subcommittees would be formed throughout the country.

Thanked by President

Mr. Hildreth is one of the 39 executive committeeman who organized the independent campaign group here in Senator Norris's office. Members then called on President Roosevelt who told them he was "very happy to accept the support of every liberal and progressive in the United States because I think we agree now that we are living in an era.

Republicans Still Seeking Senate Candidate in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — Proverbial lantern in hand, New York State Republican leadership is hard at it this week for a United States Senate candidate who has a chance to beat the Democratic incumbent, James M. Mead, in November. With the State Convention only two days away, it is still anybody's guess who the nominee will be, although Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County leader, is formally promoting a draft movement on Representative Bruce Barton of New York City up for re-election.

Mr. Simpson, whose split with State organization forces as advocate of the Wendell L. Willkie nomination against Thomas E. Dewey's bid for the standard jolted him out of his seat as New York National Committeeman, holds that Mr. Willkie must carry the Empire State's 47 electoral votes to win and, inferentially, that a strong Senatorial candidate is necessary to this end. In his view Mr. Barton meets the requirement as "an energetic and inspiring candidate," whose selection is imperative if the convention would meet its "very grave responsibility as a body in whose hands may well lie the success or failure of the Willkie cause in New York."

Barton Unwilling

With Mr. Barton confident he can be re-elected to the House and shying away from the Republican Senatorial candidacy as an honor widely regarded as politically sacrificial, it was clear today that only the most determined and major sort of a draft movement could bring him into the running, if then.

The same holds for Mr. Dewey, concededly the strongest contender the party could put up against Senator Mead, but who has resisted all overtures to an enlistment carrying such heavy odds. He nearly overcame such odds in the New York Governorship contest two years ago and made a brilliant bid for the Republican presidential nomination this year, but a third set-back in the Senate contest would seriously jeopardize a promising career, his advisers hold. Mr. Dewey, who will be keynoter of the convention, is abiding by their counsel to confine his participation in this election to oratorical efforts in support of Mr. Willkie.

Others in the Race

While Mr. Simpson is moving to make the convention's Senate nominating procedure a draft-Barton action, Mr. Barton's definite unwillingness is serving to bring several other names into prominence.

Today the search for a candidate had projected such potentials as Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Harding and Coolidge Administrations and Governor General of the Philippines under President Hoover; Frank Gannett, up-State publisher who had his hat in the Philadelphia presidential nomination ring; W. Kingsland Macy, Suffolk County Republican leader and one-time Republican State Chairman, and State Senator Walter J. Mahoney, of Buffalo. Mayor Rolland B. Marvin of Syracuse has declared himself unavailable.

Whoever is nominated must meet the formidable opposition of a Mead following which includes strong labor adherence, the organized backing of the Democratic machine in State and City and major independent support.

Democratic Claims

Meanwhile, as the Willkie campaign train headed back toward the Middle West for the wind-up of the Republican Nominee's initial swing, Democratic National Committee headquarters here was claiming this area "by surprising majorities." This report "as of today" by Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the committee's midwestern director, says that "sentiment for keeping President Roosevelt on the job because of his inspiring conduct during the international situation and also to safeguard the social gains made since 1933 has been growing in this region at an amazing rate."

Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn made his daily thrust at Willkie utterances today a criticism of Mr. Willkie's assertion that he had "come up the hard way," as compared with Mr. Roosevelt's beginnings. Mr. Flynn characterized this as "a crude appeal to create an impression that did not exist," and to counteract it, he said, the Committee was circularizing its organization nationally with 100,000 copies of a New York magazine containing an article the Committee thought "flattened out this barefoot-boy story pretty well."

Declaring that the Republican nominee had indorsed practically every Roosevelt policy, though his "whole business career has been completely contrary to these policies," and his declaration for them "directly in opposition to his present party in Congress," Mr. Flynn insisted that Mr. Willkie had "not created a single issue."

"The only definite impression given by the nominee on his stumping tour is that he wants to be President and will say and do anything that he believes would further that ambition," he said.

an age where the principles of democracy itself are at stake."

Calling their effort to elect Mr. Roosevelt to a third term a "crusade," Mr. Hildreth said the Committee recognized "there is a job to be done."

"There is not a bit of overconfidence and that is a good sign," he said. "We all realize there is a terrific battle to be waged down to the last precinct."

Mr. Hildreth said Senator Norris would campaign over the West, particularly in the mid-northern states of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in an effort to line up voters of Scandinavian descent, while Mr. La Guardia would cover the East.

Thomas G. Corcoran, New Deal legal and political aide, who resigned his Federal job to accept one of the 14 vice-chairmanships of the independent committee, will take over management details in the Washington office, Mr. Hildreth said.

Glass Pledges Vote

Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia, reiterated that he would vote for President Roosevelt despite his opposition to "third terms."

Senator Glass made his statement in response, he said, to an inquiry whether his anti-third term letter to Senator Edward R. Burke (D), of Nebraska, meant that he was "bolting the Roosevelt nomination."

"Of course I am not bolting," he said. "I am voting for President Roosevelt. I announced promptly at the end of the Chicago convention that although opposed to a third term, I nevertheless felt bound to support the nominees of the convention, and that I intended to do so."

As the campaign was intensified, Mr. Roosevelt was questioned at a press conference about the prospects of his making a trip further westward than he has been in recent months. He said he would like to visit some aviation facilities west of the Alleghenies, but was uncertain, because of the distance, whether he could accept an invitation to dedicate on Oct. 12 a new radio station in Cincinnati, Ohio, which will radiocast shortwave programs to Latin America.

Columbia Dovetails Program To National Defense Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Columbia University's educational program is being dovetailed to national defense, with special attention on preservation of principles underlying America's economic, social, and political life, announced Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President, today at the opening of the institution's 187th academic year.

Another speaker on the program, Prof. James K. Finch, urged this Nation to exceed Germany in the use of efficient administration, which, he said, need not be undemocratic in war or peace.

Dr. Butler revealed that both academic and nonacademic activities have been shaped to assure an immediate and effective response to the military, naval, aeronautic, industrial, engineering, and natural scientific requirements of the Federal departments and agencies. New research is being undertaken and expert and technical service of many kinds is being placed at the disposal of defense organizations, he added.

Defense Training

Training in military engineering will be introduced and other engineering courses designed to help overcome the shortage of skilled workers, Dr. Butler revealed. A unit for the training of air pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Administration and of a Marine Corps Reserve Training unit is planned, he said, adding that changing world conditions would be the theme of studies by leading Columbia scholars.

Dr. Butler declared, also, that there had grown up in the United States and in other countries a "curious antipathy to work."

"Everywhere there is pressure to reduce the hours of labor to a minimum and even to reduce the production in those limited hours to another minimum, neither of which has any relation to health, to fatigue, or to the individual's capacity," he asserted. "These restrictions increase the cost of living for everyone, including the workman himself.

"The human world as we know it is the product of work—work with the hands or work with the brain. Its progress is only made possible by work. It is work which has lifted us out of brute life. It may be work which is tiresome, it may be work which is nerve-racking, or it may be work which brings with it satisfaction and delight. In any case it must be work."

Every atempt to fix a maximum of productive labor by a worker is "an unjust restriction upon his freedom and a limitation of his right to make the most of himself in order that he may rise in the scale of the social and economic order in which he lives," Dr. Butler held.

Need of Co-operation

Professor Finch said: "Democracy cannot survive if industry, business, and government cannot or will not freely co-operate in making democracy a more rational, more orderly, a more effective and efficient, way of life."

State socialism, however, is not the inevitable end of engineering progress, Professor Finch held. The centralization of power in large measure inevitable in war need not remain in peace, even though future economic life will involve keen competition, he said.

"Monopolies in many fields are effective and efficient and here to stay and probably to increase, but there is no economic or engineering reason why the same company that supplies power to Kalamazoo should also serve Palm Beach. There are natural limitations of service and area beyond which corporate enterprise becomes merely meaningless financial legerdemain. . . .

"The keynote of modern life is change and the burden of absolescence is one that must be distributed. The keynote of change is free science, free invention, and free discovery.

"Big business runs the risk of becoming a frozen business. Any state which becomes totalitarian inevitably runs the risk of becoming static."

Explosion Wrecks Chemical Plant

CLAIRTON, Pa., Sept. 25 (AP)—A major explosion of resin and oils today shattered two buildings at the Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation's plant and rocked this entire Monongahela River steel-producing community.

None of the corporation's 32 employees were in the buildings, but a half-dozen were slightly burned by flying tar and chamicals.

The blast, followed by fire that was quickly checked, occurred in the agitating department building where oils and resins are broken down in the first process of paint manufacture.

Foreman Joseph McKallip said the company, in addition to manufacturing paint, also processes solvents for other companies, some of which he said held government defense orders. Firemen declined to estimate the damage or give an opinion on the cause of the explosion.

Fortune Poll Gives President 58.1 P. C. to 24.2 for Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Opinion regarding the outcome of the presidential election in November closely approximates that of four years ago, when the majority showed Mr. Roosevelt the winner, according to a survey by Fortune magazine in its October issue, out tomorrow.

The result of the poll shows that 58.1 per cent of persons replying to a questionnaire think Mr. Roosevelt will be elected to a third term, as against 24.2 per cent who see Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, as the winner. The pre-election poll in 1936 showed 69.2 per cent viewing Mr. Roosevelt as the successful candidate, as against 22.3 per cent who believed Mr. Landon would be elected.

While the survey revealed that "all economic levels—all parts of the country, all occupations tabulated—believe, in varying proportions that Mr. Roosevelt will be the winner this fall, there is a breaking way from party lines which may upset the calculations.

Third-Term Sentiment

The survey finds that neither the third term nor Mr. Willkie's former utility connections will be the major factors in determining the result in November, only 29.9 per cent of the replies to the questionnaire voicing the view that under no circumstances should a President hold office for three terms. Analysis of the straw vote shows that the largest vote against a third term comes from the prosperous class who constituted 47.1 per cent of the no-third-term replies.

"The smallest," the report says, "comes from the poor—18.4 per cent. Also the largest votes for scrapping tradition are 16 per cent of the poor and 19.6 per cent of the traditionalist, but pro-Roosevelt, South Atlantic."

The survey shows 57.9 per cent of the voters being regular and voting the same as they did four years ago. Of these, 63.7 per cent favored Mr. Roosevelt as against 56.1 per cent against him.

"There is a probability that many of the 29.1 per cent who were unfavorable to Roosevelt, yet presumably expect to vote for the Democratic local tickets, are anti-third-termers," the report adds.

On Local Problems

Dealing with local problems, the questionnaire revealed that 82.9 per cent of the voters favor putting all able-bodied unemployed in the war industries, 60 per cent for more aid to the farmers in order to increase their buying power, 51.4 per cent favor continuing most of the New Deal measures, 48.4 per cent for government supervision of labor unions, 38.9 per cent would abolish the Work Projects Administration, and 21.8 per cent are for government ownership and operation of all public utilities, as against 55.3 per cent against it and 22.9 per cent undecided.

Fortune sees the first four of these points as "virtually a mandate."

"Every part of the country approves them," it says. "Every occupation approves them except that executives and professional people oppose the continuation of most of the New Deal measures by a ratio of 5 to 4. Even factory labor asks for government supervision of labor unions by a majority of nearly 2 to 1.

Another nation-wide survey by Fortune among 15,000 business heads reveals that nearly three-fourths of them believe national defense preparations are not as effective as they might be and blame the Administration for the lag.

Quota Dropped for Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Non-British child refugees who were sent to Britain for safety as German armies advanced across the continent, will be permitted to come to the United States without quota restriction, according to the terms of a new diplomatic agreement between the United States and Britain, it was announced today by Marshall Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

While British children have been able to enter the United States without quota restrictions on visitors' visas, up to now non-British children could come in only under the quotas of their native lands. Since these were filled for years in advance, most of the children had to remain exposed to bombardment in Britain. The new arrangement was made possible by the promise of the British Government to grant such children return visas to Britain when the war is over, Mr. Field explained.

Four ships with children aboard, both British and non-British, will reach the United States within a few weeks, Mr. Field said after receiving a report from Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the Committee, who is in London.

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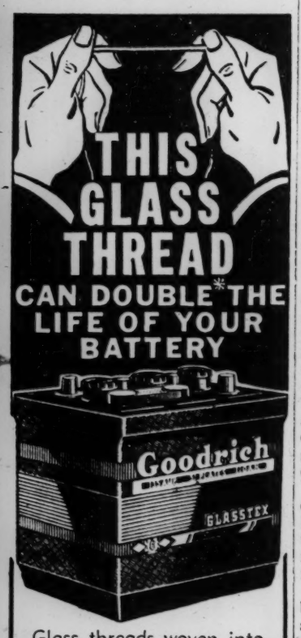

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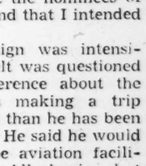

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Red Sox Home Tomorrow to Wind Up Season—Bright Prospects for Terrier Pups

Cronin Aims at Fourth In Final Six Contests

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clinging to a faint hope of returning to the first division of the American League before the curtain rolls down on the 1940 race Sunday night, the fifth-place Red Sox came home late today and awaited their final stretch of six games at Fenway Park. As this afternoon's doubleheader at Philadelphia was postponed, the Sox took an early train back to the Hub. The two lost dates will be kept here with the Athletics over the week end.

This has been a dismal campaign for Manager Joe Cronin and his ball club, but they can salvage a portion of lost prestige from the wreckage by climbing back into the upper half of the standing. This morning the Chicago White Sox had a 2½-game grip on fourth place.

Browns Moving

The schedule favors the Red Sox. While they are playing singles with the Washington Senators tomorrow and Friday (Ladies' Day), and successive twin bills with the A's Saturday and Sunday, the White Sox will be tangling three times with the fast-moving St. Louis Browns.

The Senators and Athletics are offering little or no resistance these days and will finish seventh and eighth respectively. The Browns, however, had captured 10 victories in their last 12 starts through Tuesday and may possibly extend this streak against Chicago.

Records Attacked

Boston's final road games of the year, played at Shibe Park yesterday, sent the scribes running for record books. When Ted Williams, Jimmy Foxx and Cronin hit successive home runs in the sixth inning of the first game, an all-time major league mark was equalled. As Jim Tabor also connected in the same frame, the Sox fell only one short of the homer standard for a single inning. The Boston total of 24 bases on four homers, two triple and a double, tied the American League record set by the Browns in 1922.

For the game, the Cronins had 52 total bases, which is just one under the all-time league mark established by the Yankees last season. Those seven long hits in the big sixth also equalled another standard held by the 1922 Browns. Dom Di Maggio equalled a mark held by several players when he contributed a pair of hits in the sixth—a triple and double. It was an eventful day for Foxx, who chalked up his 500th big league homer. He had tried since Sept. 4 to reach his goal.

Williams Hitting

These remaining six Fenway dates will find Doc Cramer shooting for the 200-hit level. He has 195, but is fighting a slump. He made two in yesterday's opener with the A's and then went hitless in the nightcap. Ted Williams has a hitting streak of 10 games and at .340 still is a factor in the American League batting race.

The friendly left field wall at Fenway will help Bobby Doerr and Tabor in their belated drives toward the .300 offensive figure. Bob made five hits in nine tries at Philadelphia and is now up to .292. The third baseman has hit a sensational .563 pace since returning to the line-up and is now at .290.

Cronin at Short

Yesterday also saw the return of Cronin to shortstop for the first time since the Sept. 15 doubleheader at Chicago. The skipper hit two homers and two doubles, batted in three runs and had six out of nine for the afternoon.

The Bees close out their National League schedule on the road, playing at Brooklyn tomorrow and Friday, and at the New York Polo Grounds over the week end. However, most of Casey Stengel's up-and-coming young outfit will come back to this city Sunday night and go to their homes from here early next week.

Grid Briefs

At noon today a train pulled out of Boston bound for the South and carrying New England's hope for national football recognition. Seated in their car, their thoughts turned to New Orleans and Saturday's game with the mighty Green Wave of Tulane, were the Boston College Eagles. Running through their thoughts were recollections of the long day of practice they had yesterday, when Coach Frank Leahy sent them through their paces for six hours, and expectations of the visits to Atlanta and Georgia Tech tomorrow afternoon. Indluded in their thoughts was a determination that this trip South would be different from the last one they took, when they lost their New Year's Day game to Clemson in the Sugar Bowl. This was no junket. It was a business trip.

* * *

In all 42 men totalled the B. C. official party, including 33 players. Lou Montgomery of Brockton, the negro star, is making the trip but will not play. The players include.

Walt Dubzinski, Chet Gladchuk, Fred Naumetz, George Kerr, Al Fiorentino, Frank Galvani, Joe Zabilski, Dave White, Joe Repko, John Yauckoes, Al Morro, Leo Strumski, Joe Manzo, Rocco Canale, Steve Levanitas, Gene Goodreault, Ed Zabilski, Don Currivan, Henry Woronicz, Alex Lukachik, Adolph Pasiuk, Charley O'Rouke, Bob Jauron, Mickey Connolly, Mike Holovak, Adolph Kissell, Frank Mazmicki, Ted Williams, Carl Lucas, Henry Toczylowski, Ralph Nash, Justin McGowan and Lou Montgomery.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley has named his starting Boston University line-up for the opening game with Norwich at Nickerson Field Saturday. Only one sophomore, Al Amirault of Weymouth at end, was named. The others include Capt. Jim McDonald at right end, Ray Valas and John Wedemeyer at tackle, Charlie Cremens and Ken Skoropowski at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Johnny Connearney, Jim Cassidy, Al Clark, and Ralph Salvati in the backfield. A long scrimmage with the freshmen yesterday proved that the varsity has improved greatly since the secret practice scrimmage with New Hampshire last Friday.

* * *

Northeastern's starting backfield against Vermont at Burlington on Saturday may include three sophomores who have been showing up better than the veterans who opened last week's game with Rhode Island. The lone veteran may be Phil Sheridan of Malden at blocking back. Frannie Murray of Winchester appears to Coach Jimmy Dunn to be ready to step into the wingback position, from which he will call the signals, while Ed Sakovitz of Framingham may take the fullback post away from Ronnie Tubbs, while Jim Shea appears set for the tailback slot.

* * *

Murray Kenny can be sure of one thing as practice continues at Tufts for the opening game with Bowdoin at Brunswick Saturday. He is certain to be in the line-up somewhere. A blocking back last year, Murray has been converted to center, where he is competing with Elwood Richardson for the job. Yesterday Richardson was given the guard assignment by Coach Lew Manly. Manly hopes that Richardson will work out all right there, and that Bob Rutter will fill Murray's old position at blocking back. Murray is a sort of safety-valve in case either one fails at the new position, which is all right with him. "At least I'll get in the game," he says.

* * *

Dick Harlow's forward progress at Harvard struck a snag yesterday when it became known that Johnny Page, sophomore center who was being groomed for a starting job, will be lost for the season due to injury. This necessitated a shift in personnel, and Harlow recalled Burgy Ayres from the tackle squad back to the position in which he started the Yale game last fall. Ayres' tackle spot, where he was second man to Tom Gardiner, was filled by Tom O'Loughlin of West Hartford, Conn. Ayres will now split the center duties with Sheldon Dietz.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	6	1	2	5	0	1	0
Cramer rf	6	3	2	3	1	0	0
Williams lf	6	2	3	9	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	2	2	5	13	2	1
Lupien 1b	1	0	1	3	2	1	0
Cronin ss	5	3	4	11	0	2	0
Carey ss	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Doerr 2b	6	3	3	5	3	4	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	2	6	2	2	0
Gelbert 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peacock c	5	1	3	4	4	0	0
Heving p	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Totals	48	16	23	42	27	17	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Miles cf	5	1	3	5	2	0	1
Valo lf	5	2	3	3	4	0	0
Moses rf	5	2	3	3	1	0	1
Wagner c	4	1	3	5	7	0	0
Siebert 1b	5	0	1	1	6	1	0
McCoy 2b	5	1	0	0	2	1	0
Gantenbein 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Wallasea ss	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Heusser p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Caster p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
McCrabb p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Lillard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	15	19	27	8	3

*Batted for Heusser in third.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	3	2	1	7	0	0	1	—16
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	— 8

Runs batted in, Peacock, Heving, Cronin 3, Tabor 3, Wagner 3, Williams 3, Cramer, Foxx, Di Maggio, Siebert, Gantenbein 2, Miles, Lupien. Two-base hits, Cramer, Tabor, Di Maggio, Cronin, Peacock. Three-base hits, Miles, Wagner, Di Maggio, Doerr, Lupien. Home runs, Williams 2, Cronin 2, Foxx, Tabor. Sacrifice, Heving. Double plays, Wallasea, McCoy and Siebert; Carey and Lupien. Left on bases, Boston 8, Philadelphia 7. Bases on balls, by Heusser, by Caster. Struck out, by Heving 3, by Caster, by McCrabb 4. Hits off Heusser, 7 in 3 innings; off Caster, 10 in 2 1-3 innings; off McCrabb, 6 in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Heving (Wagner). Losing pitcher, Heusser. Umpires, Grieve, Geisel and Quinn. Time 1h. 50m. Attendance 1,500 (estimated).

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Cramer rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	1	5	0	1
Cronin ss	4	2	2	3	0	0	0
Carey ss	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	3	5	2	1
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	1	2	1
Desautels c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Wilson p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	9	11	27	6	2
PHILADELPHIA							
Tipton lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
S Chapman cf	3	1	2	2	7	0	0
Johnson rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hayes c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Davis 2b	4	1	3	3	4	2	0
Rubeling 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lillard ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
*Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siebert 1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Beckman p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
†Moses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	6	27	7	0

*Batted for Lillard in ninth. †Batted for Beckman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Davis 2, Tabor, Cramer, Doerr 2. Two-base hits, Cronin, Doerr. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Davis and Dean. Left on base, Philadelphia 6, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Wilson 4, by Beckman 2. Struck out, by Wilson 6. Time, 1h. 40m. Umpires, Geisel, Quinn and Grieve. Attendance, 1500.

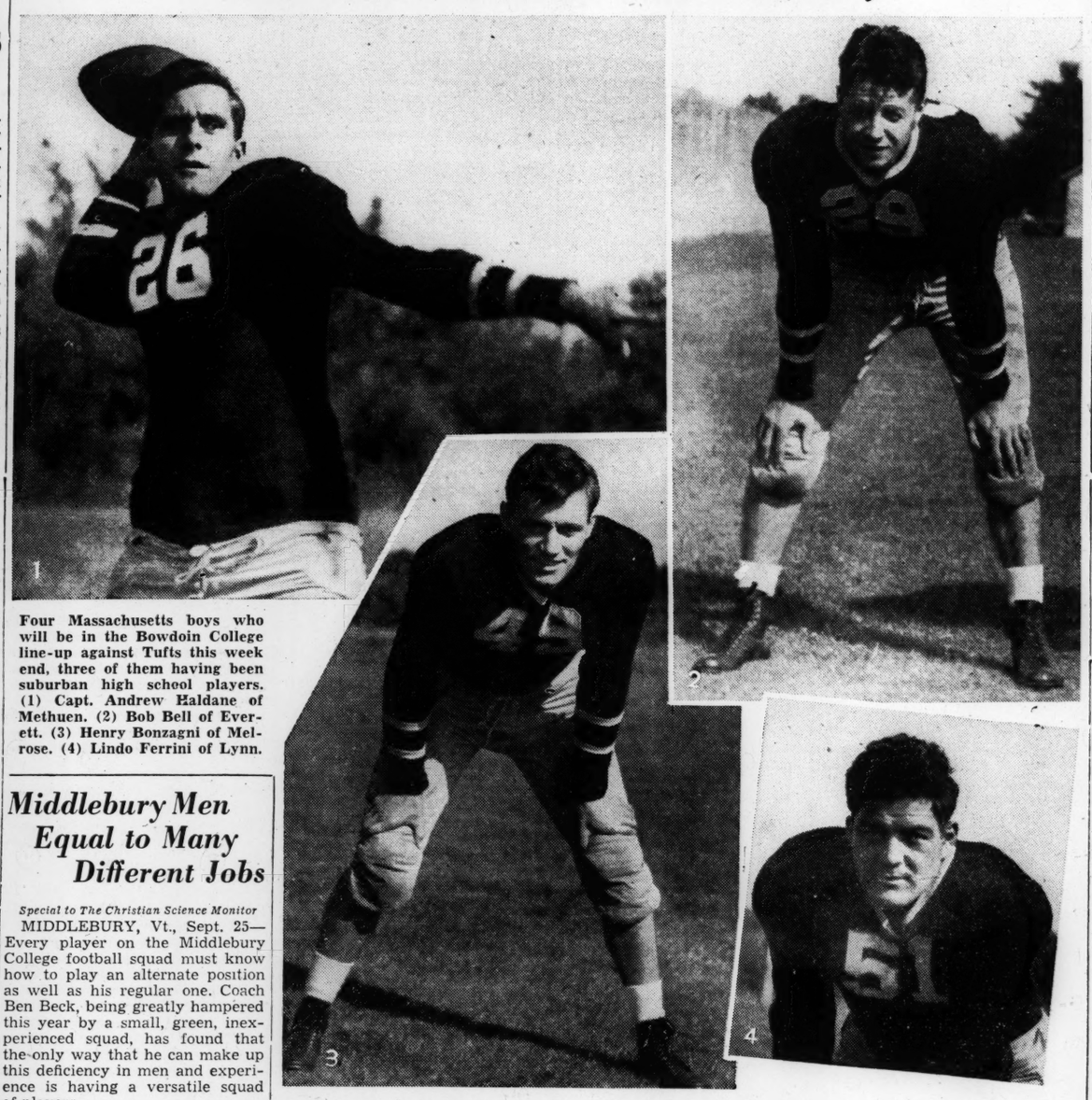
Ambitious

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Pat Patrick, softball pitcher, won and lost the same game 2 to 1. He hurled for both teams.

During the season he played on each team in different leagues so when they finally opposed each other he didn't leave the mound. He pitched 16 innings, giving five hits to the winners and seven to the losers.

P. S.: He didn't bat against himself.

Polar Bears Entertain Tufts Saturday



Four Massachusetts boys who will be in the Bowdoin College line-up against Tufts this week end, three of them having been suburban high school players. (1) Capt. Andrew Haldane of Methuen. (2) Bob Bell of Everett. (3) Henry Bonzagni of Melrose. (4) Lindo Ferrini of Lynn.

Middlebury Men Equal to Many Different Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 25—Every player on the Middlebury College football squad must know how to play an alternate position as well as his regular one. Coach Ben Beck, being greatly hampered this year by a small, green, inexperienced squad, has found that the only way that he can make up this deficiency in men and experience is having a versatile squad of players.

Jack Crawford, regular left end on last season's Panther eleven, has been learning the left halfback assignments, as well as carrying on at his old place in the line. The Panther mentor has found Crawford to be an important asset in the backfield where he has been showing flashes of a potential great halfback.

Played All Spots

Tony Wishinski, former Kimball Union Academy star, has played every position on the team during the past eight days of practice. At the present time he is filling in at center, and will probably start at this position against Williams in the season's opener Saturday at Williamstown. Wishinski will assist Capt. Jack Johnson in the punting end of the game as Middlebury has a lack of kickers.

Under the Beck plan Ed Shea, right halfback, must know the end assignments; Johnson at fullback the right halfback duties, and Sam Bertuzzi playing quarterback must be able to shift at a moment's notice to left halfback.

Line Assignments

In the line assignments, Dick Davis and Bob Adsit, guards, have been taking turns during the scrimmages at center, while all the other linemen on the squad have been playing at another position as well as their regular one.

Only six members of the Panther team are definitely sure of starting against a favorite Williams team at Cole Field Saturday. Johnson will be in a fullback, Shea at right halfback, Bertuzzi at quarterback, Crawford at left halfback, Wishinski at center, George Berry at right end, and Steve Kedmenec at right tackle.

Coach Beck is putting his charges through a week of stiff workouts.

Brice Resorting to Deception To Bolster Maine Grid Fortune

ORONO, Maine, Sept. 25 (AP)—Inexperience and lack of power forced the University of Maine football team to lean heavily on deception and wide-open playing as it practiced today for this fall's campaign.

"We are weakest at the ends, at tackle, and at quarterback," said Fred Brice, dean of Maine college football coaches. "The prospects are not as good as they might be.

"It is a year of construction with emphasis on developing the underclassmen while at the same time we are facing one of the hardest schedules of recent years, opening against an experienced Rhode Island team and then on against a good, fast Columbia squad."

Maine Grads Beam

Talk of this sort would chill the flintiest alumni heart, but Maine grads just beam knowingly. "The Fox" has been moaning in this vein for the last 20 years. The record—11 state championships and a New England Conference title—just doesn't bear him out.

But even the most sanguine will admit that the veteran mentor, who never played college football himself, has his work cut out.

Eighteen lettermen were inconsiderate enough to graduate, and the incoming classes don't seem to be replacing these losses.

Of the six returning lettermen, only two were starters last season. They are Charlie Arbor of Rumford, a backfielder, and Roger Stearns, swivel-hipped end who, curiously enough, was one of the top ranking New England scorers last year. Brice is building the team around these two and hefty Ed Barrows, the Governor's son, who did a bang-up job in the backfield a year ago.

Three Veterans

"Our strength is in these three veterans, Arbor, Stearns and Barrows," said Brice. "Arbor is a good right half; Stearns either at left end or left half—he seems to be the best kicker and passer. Some of the rest of the material seems good."

The "rest" includes veteran George Grant of Waterville, big tackle; Jim Harris of Winchester, Mass., and Charlie Gardner of Orono, last year's reserve centers.

Only one of his backfielders weighs more than 170, said Fred. And that one isn't a quarterback. "You can't ask a 160-pound quarter to block out a 200-pound end and expect too much," he said sadly.

"There are only two 190-pounders on this fall's squad, and neither were lettermen last year.

"I don't see how our record can be as good as it was last year, under the circumstances."

Alumni Satisfield

Alumni are likely to be more than satisfield if this year's record equals last year's five wins out of seven games, including the New England Conference crown and a 12-6 win over highly-favored Bowdoin.

Fred said last year that at the end of the 1940 season he is going to retire. On several other occasions in the past he has threatened to take the step, but alumni and undergraduates have shown him the error of his ways. They hope to do so again this year.

Here's the Maine schedule:

Sept. 28, Rhode Island; Oct. 5, Columbia at New York; 12, New Hampshire at Durham; 19, Conn. at Storrs; 26, Bates; Nov. 2, Colby; 9, Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Boston Pitching

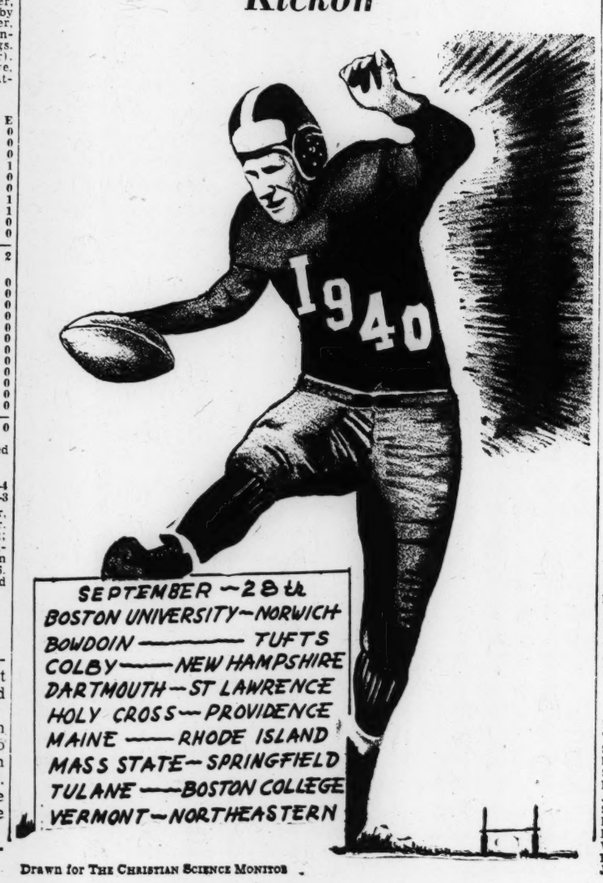
Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	17	6	2	.750
Wilson	40	11	7	.647
Heving	38	11	7	.611
Dickman	32	8	6	.571
Grove	22	7	6	.538
Hash	34	8	7	.533
Galehouse	25	6	6	.500
Bagby	35	9	15	.375
Ostermueller	30	9	15	.308
Fleming	9	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Earley	4	2	0	1.000
Tobin	15	7	3	.700
Salvo	21	10	9	.526
Errickson	34	12	12	.500
Sullivan	35	9	13	.409
Posedel	35	12	18	.400
Javery	28	2	3	.400
Strincevich	31	4	8	.333
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Barnicle	12	0	0	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Lamanna	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000

Kickoff



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Olympics May Be Refused Senior Franchise

MONTREAL, Sept. 25 (CP)—An application for entry into the Quebec Senior Hockey League from Boston Olympics appeared to be on the road to rejection last night, although all members had not been heard from in the telegraph vote.

President George Slater said that Cornwall Flyers, Quebec Aces and Montreal Concordia had asked for further details on the application before casting their votes but that a majority of the other teams in the loop favored rejection of the application.

Olympics played in the Provincial Senior Hockey League last season, a circuit which has suspended operations for one year. Meanwhile, President Alphonse Therien of the Montreal Intermediate Hockey League has invited the Boston squad to join that loop, which has already received applications from Valleyfield Braves and Lachine Rapides, two P. S. H. L. teams.

Badger Shorts

When passing out laurels for the fastest man in Big Ten football this fall, don't forget Jim McFadzean, University of Wisconsin halfback. The Winnetka, Ill., sophomore won the Illinois Interscholastic broad-jump title in 1938 while competing for New Trier High School. He also competed as a sprinter on the cinder squad and was placed on the second team of the Illinois honorary scholastic eleven.

* * *

If Harry Stuhldreher can locate a drummer, the University of Wisconsin eleven will have little trouble in organizing a swing band for entertainment during their road trips. Thirteen out of 47 men on the Badger squad admit ability to play musical instruments.

John Tennant, senior quarterback, is all set to prepare orchestrations for the organization. They will be done with ability too, as Tennant is a music major and hopes to teach music after graduation.

* * *

Whitey Ketelaar, football mentor at Shorewood High School in Milwaukee and ex-University of Wisconsin tackle, will have more interest in the Badgers this year than usual as two of his proteges will be wearing the Cardinal colors during 1940. Gordon Gile, senior guard, has been the handy man for Harry Stuhldreher during the past two seasons, having played at end and tackle besides his present position. Paul Bronson, sophomore, is waging a battle to fit into the top ranks of the quarterback corps.

* * *

The 1940 University of Wisconsin squad will not be without its Damon and Pythias. Dave Schreiner, end, and Mark Hoskins, halfback, have been going to school together for so long they can't remember when they first met. Both were stars of a series of top flight Lancaster High School football, basketball, boxing and track teams under the tutelege of Fausto Rubini, ex-Badger boxinfi "great." Just to make it complete, the pair are roommates at the Phi Delta Theta house.

Uncle and Nephew May Play At End for B. U. Freshmen

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Boston University's freshman football season gets under way around the middle of next month, Coach Bob McKelvey may call upon Carl Orcott and Warren Langley of Natick to be his ends.

In itself this announcement is not unusual, but when it is considered that one of these boys is the uncle of the other, an unusual situation may be forthcoming.

Both of these Terrier youngsters are 18 years old and stand well over six feet. Langley is the uncle of Orcott, but is three months younger than his nephew.

Trying to get their relationship straightened out at Nickerson Field yesterday was worse than attempting to separate twin brothers. It went something like this:

"Which of you is the uncle?"
"I am."
"Who are you?"
"I'm Langley."
"Then you're the older."
"No, I am."
"Who are you?"
"I'm Orcott."
"Well, how old are you?"
"I'm 18."
"So am I."
"There is just three months difference in our ages."
"Oh."

If you have had trouble figuring out the dialogue above, you have some idea of the trouble the writer had in his conversation. To make matters more confused, the boys at first glance look somewhat alike.

Good Ends

They carry their similarities even into their football play, and according to McKelvey are a pair of pretty good ends. "Of course, it is too early for me to say whether they are the best of all our end candidates, and besides I have until Oct. 18 to name a starting line-up for our game with Wentworth."

"You know," Bob went on, "in freshman football we don't have a first and second team. One week one team runs the scouting plays in scrimmages with the varsity, while another starts the regular games with freshman opponents. Our main job, anyway, is to develop replacements for the varsity next year, and the more boys we can use the more experienced players we can send up."

Bob Optimistic

McKelvey is quite optimistic about his forthcoming season, although he added with a wry smile, "We could not very well do worse than we did last year. We did not win a game, and in fact did not score until the latter part of our last game with Brown."

Although the number of candidates, 33, who reported this fall for freshman football is small, the caliber of the players makes it apparent that they will win their share of games. In a long scrimmage session with the varsity yesterday, the Terrier Pups made it exceedingly difficult for the upperclassmen to gain on the ground. The varsity's air attack was a different matter.

Tackle Problems

Like Coach Pat Hanley of the varsity, McKelvey's greatest problem is at tackle. "I had only three tackles when the boys first came out, and one of them, Bob Day of North Quincy, has been injured and will be out three weeks. I believe in the old Cavanaugh theory that a team is no stronger than its tackles, and unless we can bolster that spot, we may have trouble on our hands."

Bob's two regular tackles are Manuel Castro, a 243-pound prospect from Chelsea, and Dominic Cugini of Brighton. To them he has added a couple of converted guards, George Kurs of New York and John Barbas of Woburn.

Set at Guard

The end situation is extremely good, for in addition to Uncle Langley and Nephew Orcott, McKelvey has Leo Beecy of Medford, Bill Connolly of Roxbury, Gordon Feid of North Attleboro, and Bill Madden of Attleboro, all of whom made their marks in schoolboy football. The guards are pretty well set with Dan McCarthy of Springfield, John Hegarty of Malden, Ernest Dorr of North Scituate, Ross Barzelay of Revere, and Bill Parsons of Melrose. All of these boys are about on a par. The center duties will rest with Leo Gulley of Brookline and Denton Fernald of Malden, both of whom shape up extremely well.

In the backfield McKelvey has a wealth of material. There are Jim Fitzgerald of Dorchester, who scored against the varsity last Saturday on a 15-yard run, Bill Monahan of Brighton, Phil Cargill of Melrose, Bob Carroll of Brookline, and Don Giles of Milton at left half; Bob Smith and John Murphy both of Springfield at quarter; Paul Futeransky of New York and Leon Peao of North Attleboro at right half; and Jim Anderson of Belfast, Maine, and Peter Lamana of Springfield at fullback. Francis Olivigni, another talented back, who is out with an injury, is expected back for the last two or three games. Carroll and Giles can kick, and Fitzgerald, Lamana, Anderson, Giles, and Peao can pass.

Despite the excellence of the material, McKelvey wishes the point emphasized that no one is certain of a position. There is still time for additional hopefuls to report, and the genial freshman coach will be more than glad to see them.

The freshman schedule follows:

Oct. 18—Wentworth at Wentworth; 26—Rhode Island State; 31—Boston College at Newton.
Nov. 8—Huntington School at Brookline; 15—Harvard Jayvees at Brighton; 22—M. I. T.

Norwich Has Only 20 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A 26-to-7 opening-game victory is on the books, but apprehension, not elation, permeated the Norwich football camp today as the Galloping Horsemen prepared for next Saturday's hardy foe, Boston University. Coach Don McCallister was able to ascribe many reasons for the misgivings that steal into the Norwich football camp as the meeting is contemplated.

"Consider," McCallister said, "that we have only 20 men to send against Pat Hanley's crowd, and that number will not include our best center, Joe McCloskey, nor the two Hughes brothers, Fullback Carl and Halfback Jack."

Freshmen Out

These three, he explained, have been sidelined because of injuries. It is true that they likewise were unable to play when the Cadets handily beat New Jersey State, but in that game the Norwich squad was reinforced by its freshmen. The Maroon uses freshmen against opponents who play them. No first-year men will be in the B. U. game.

"Look at the work I got out of Christo Zoukis of Lowell, Mass., when I used him with the varsity in Jack Hughes' place at halfback against New Jersay," McCallister went on. "Nobody else I tried there did as well. So, who will produce for us in Jack's spot against a club like Boston University?"

Better Team

Without attempting to answer that question—in view of McCallister's own inability to offer a solution—one bit of good news can be reported. Norwich will be sending to Boston a far better eleven than the Maroon team that was scheduled to play the Terriers back in 1936.

McCallister became coach of Norwich football after that. His first Maroon team two years ago won two out of six games; last autumn the Horsemen's record of only two defeats in eight starts was Norwich's best in 30 years. For the current campaign McCallister has all of last year's players except two, but for the B. U. contest he also lacks his three junior reliables, the Hughes boys and McCloskey.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

American League

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia. Postponed, wet grounds.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Philadelphia (2).
Washington at Boston.
(Only games scheduled)

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York (2).
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Barry as Coach

MONTREAL (CP) — Marty Barry, Montreal veteran of 14 years in the National Hockey League with New York Americans, Boston Bruins, Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Canadiens, has been offered posts as coach for two teams, it was learned.

Barry has been invited to coach Minneapolis Millers of the American Association and Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior Hockey League. He said he has not decided which offer, if any, he will accept.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lupien	6	14	6	.429
Carey	37	58	20	.344
Williams	128	536	182	.340
Finney	126	519	167	.322
Cramer	147	647	195	.301
Foxx	138	495	146	.294
Spence	48	68	20	.294
Doerr	145	571	167	.292
Tabor	114	440	128	.290
Di Maggio	102	393	113	.287
Cronin	113	525	149	.284
Peacock	60	123	34	.276
Gelbert	47	143	36	.253
Desautels	67	206	45	.218
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cooney	107	365	116	.318
Rowell	128	481	147	.306
Moore	111	381	112	.293
Ross	145	552	157	.284
Miller	147	557	157	.281
West	135	514	135	.262
Sisti	119	448	112	.250
Hassett	123	456	107	.234
Glossop	84	231	51	.220
Preibisch	7	26	6	.230
Wietelmann	32	33	7	.212
Broskie	9	15	3	.200
Masi	63	139	27	.194
Berres	102	252	48	.190
Andrews	19	32	6	.188
Wilborn	4	6	0	.000
Gremp	2	3	0	.000
Manno	1	1	0	.000

No matter how tall the linemen opposing the University of Wisconsin gridders this fall are, they will be just "little stuff" to Tom Farris, veteran Badger quarterback. The junior signal caller spent the past summer working for a telephone company hauling poles around, so handling things taller than he is will be no new job to Tommy.

Yankees Stay in Race With Six Straight Victories—Pacific Northwest Sidelines

New York Club Beats Senators in Twin Bill

By the Associated Press

Ever since July 4, the baseball experts have been saying that the four-time world champion New York Yankees are in the race one day and out the next. This is one of the days for counting them in, because they have won six successive contests and the American League struggle is so tight that it would be possible by sundown tonight for Detroit and Cleveland to be tied again and the Yankees be in third place only one game behind. They stand now:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C	Games Behind	To Play
Detroit	85	62	.581		5
Cleveland	86	64	.573	1½	4
New York	84	64	.568	2½	6

The Yankees whipped the Washington Senators twice yesterday, 6-5 and 9-4, while the Indians dropped a 7-2 decision to the St. Louis Browns and Detroit was kept idle because of rain.

The Tigers must play a doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox today while their rivals play single games, making all sorts of situations possible. Chicago has downed Detroit in 13 out of 20 games previously this year.

Chances Remote

The Yankees' chances for another championship still are remote, because they would have to win all their remaining games and Detroit would have to lose two in order to get as much as a tie. Yet the Yanks make their true believers feel they have a chance because they just won't quit fighting.

Dutch Leonard and the Senators had them almost beaten in the first games yesterday, two runs behind in the ninth inning, but they tied the score with two singles, a double and a walk, and in the tenth inning they punched over the deciding run on a walk, Joe Gordon's double and Red Rolfe's single.

They scored five runs in the third inning of the nightcap, three of them on a homer by Babe Dahlgren, and won with ease.

Auker on Hill

Cleveland was curbed by the six-hit hurling of Elden Auker and would have been shut out except for a couple of errors by shortstop Johnny Berardino of the Brown. St. Louis raked three Cleveland hurlers for 14 hits.

The day's big hitting show, however, was at Philadelphia in the first game of a double-header in which the Boston Red Sox beat the A's 16-8. Boston made 23 hits, including six home runs, and the A's 15. Ted Williams and Manager Joe Cronin each hit two homers and Jimmie Foxx one, the 500th of his major league career. In the sixth inning Williams, Foxx and Cronin hit for the circuit in succession to tie the big league record.

In the second game Boston's Jack Wilson bested Bill Beckman 4-3 in a hurling duel with six-hit ball and the help of a three-run rally in the eighth.

The only game in the National League that escaped the rain was at Brooklyn, where the Dodgers beat out the New York Giants 5-4 to clinch second place in the National League. Brooklyn lumped five runs into the fifth inning and withstood a four-run rebuttal in the eighth.

St. Louis Flyers Trade Hockey Ace To Kansas City

ST. LOUIS (AP)—In a straight player deal the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association obtain Ivan Nicholson, star left winger of the Kansas City Greyhounds, in exchange for Bill Hudson, veteran center, it was announced by Ed Steffen, President of the Flyers.

It was reported that Hudson will serve as playing-manager of the Greyhounds, replacing Butch Keeling, former New York Rangers star.

The St. Louis club has been after Nicholson for more than a year, but until recently Kansas City refused to consider all offers for him. He is 26 years old and capable of holding down any position except goal.

Hudson, who has been playing professional hockey for 10 years, is regarded as one of the outstanding centers in the Association.

Louisiana State vs. Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—September 28 will be an important day in the young lives of the Louisiana State football players. On that date they will make the Southeastern conference debut, meet their first major test, and also get a chance to retaliate.

L. S. U.'s foe will be the "Ole Miss Rebels," the same rebels who did much to take the joy out of life for the 1938 and 1939 Tigers by defeating them in the season's opener.

The Bengals rode the crest for three years, losing only one conference contest, a 7-6 decision, during that span. But the Rebels of 1938 showed no respect for the mighty Tiger and proceeded to knock the Bengals off 20-7. And then, as if to prove it was no accident, they came back last year to score a 14-7 victory.

These two defeats started the Bayou Bengals on the decline, the 1938 team losing four conference contests and the 1939 club losing five. This year the Tigers are hopeful of making a strong comeback and the first step in the comeback campaign would be a victory over Ole Miss.

It takes more than a desire to win, however, to defeat these Harry Mehre coached Rebels. L. S. U. learned that last year. And besides the Rebels think they have some more victories coming to them before the books will be balanced. Ole Miss has won only nine of their 29 engagements with the Tigers and for something like 10 years prior to 1938, the Mississipians failed to score a victory over L. S. U.

Word from Mississippi has it that much interest is being shown in the game, which will be played at night, and a large delegation is expected to come here "to see the Johnny Rebs make it three in a row," as some say.

Both the Rebels and the Tigers have played one game, the former having beaten Union College 37-0, while the latter defeated Louisiana Polytech, 39-7. Reports from each camp say that the teams are further advanced than at this stage last year and one of the feature contests of the local home schedule is expected to result.

Missouri Valley Sports Shorts

Skip Palrang, the new Creighton coach, is the third of the Palrang clan to carry the nickname of Skip. It all dates back to the time when papa Palrang was superintendant of the naval hospital at Regis, Calif. Skip has named his baby boy Regis after the town where the father went to high school.

* * *

Look out for Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa sophomore halfback, this year. He's rated a worthy successor to Tossin' Tommy Thompson as a passer and in addition is one of the best punters in the southwest. One of his punts in the game with the Oklahoma A. & M. freshmen boomed 81 yards down the field.

* * *

The Oklahoma Aggies, Washburn and Drake each lost a man to preparedness service. Grat Newman, all-around Aggie letterman, joined the army training school; Jim Cobbles, Washburn halfback, went into the army air corps; and Owen Summers, Drake quarterback, joined the navy.

* * *

The family angle goes farther than that at Oklahoma A. & M. Jimmy Reynolds, sophomore halfback, is the brother of Allie Reynolds, Aggie fullback in 1938; and H. A. Brotherton, a sophomore, is a brother of Henry and Marvin Brotherton. Marvin is still on the Aggie squad, but Henry has finished his competition, Olin Miller, sophomore quarterback, is the brother of Clinton Miller, who played fullback last year.

* * *

After all the talk about losing athletes to the preparedness program, Hugh (Sailor) Swing of the Oklahoma Aggies joined the National Guard in July. He called it a "three-week vacation," not thinking that it might be a little more than that. The problem was solved, however, when he was excused from service.

* * *

The only sophomore who was expected to make the starting Drake line this year dropped out of the picture when Andy Fronczek, 195-pound Harvey, Ill., sophomore, failed to return to school. Another outstanding freshman of last year, End Rubert Haight of Missouri Valley, Iowa, was lost when he was married during the summer and passed up school in order to work.

Amateur Baseball

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 25 (AP)—Birmingham, Ala., and Battle Creek, the only teams to come unscathed through three rounds of play in the amateur world series of the American Baseball Congress, squared off today in the feature game of the fourth round.

Three other fourth-round games were to be played today as a result of rain which washed out yesterday's schedule. The pairings were Detroit vs. Holyoke, Mass.; Charlotte, N. C., vs. Grant Town, W. Va., and South Bend, Ind., vs. Chicago.

Today's games will reduce the field to five and leave only one undefeated team. Two defeats are necessary for elimination.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results Sept. 24

International League Final

Newark 4, Baltimore 3 (10 innings). Series tied 1-1.

American Association Final

Louisville 9, Kansas City 8 (10 innings). Louisville leads 1-0.

Pacific Coast League

No game. Final start Sept. 25.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

68,000 at Columbus saw Ohio State down Texas Christian, 14-0; Cornell, with last minute touchdown, outscored Penn State 26-19.

Five Years Ago

Lon Warneke hurled two-hit ball to beat Cardinals 1-0 for Chicago's 19th straight victory.

Still Hoping for Series Share

Wide World

DETROIT—Left to right: Tommy Bridges, pitcher, Hank Greenberg, outfielder, and Buck Newsom, pitcher, three important figures in the Detroit Tigers struggle with Cleveland and the Yankees for the American League pennant and a chance in World Series against Cincinnati Reds.

Miss Jameson Wins 7 and 6 At Del Monte

DEL MONTE, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—Ball-belting Betty Jameson, San Antonio's gift to the golfing world, led a flock of favorites through first-round victories yesterday in the national amateur championship for women.

Miss Jameson, shooting one over par golf for Pebble Beach, piled up a 7 and 6 score to eliminate Mrs. Louis Lengfeld of Los Altos, Calif.

Field Day

Favorites had a field day in the opening match play rounds but there was one noticeable exception. Ellamae Williams, tall sharpshooter from Medina, Ill., was sent to the sidelines by Grace Amory of Glen Head, N. Y. The score was 2 and 1. Each had qualified by the same score, 88, but Miss Williams, as holder of the Illinois State and Chicago District titles, teed off as the more strongly-backed competitor.

As it was, Miss Amory rounded the first nine holes in 37, one under par, and held a six-up advantage. The match reached the stage where the Illinois player was six down and six to go. She won back four holes, then lost out on the 17th, which was halved.

Besides Miss Jameson, the defending titleholder, Texas brought three other first class contenders through the initial round. They were Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, and Kathryn Pearson of Houston.

Unfortunately, two of them, Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Goldthwaite, meet tomorrow in the second round. Mrs. Chandler disposed of Mrs. Jane Reynolds, Los Angeles, 4 and 2, and Mrs. Goldthwaite turned back Mrs. Alan Pattee of Pebble Beach by the same count.

Mrs. Pearson advanced with a 5 and 3 win over Mrs. Grant Stephenson of Del Monte.

Mexico City Entry

Another outstanding second-round match will bring together Miss Sigel, who defeated the Mexico City entry, Aurora Olagaray, 5 and 4, and Bea Barrett of Minnetonka Beach, Minn. Miss Barrett edged out Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., 1 up.

Second-round Pairings

Upper Half

Traung vs Smith; Pressler vs Tainter; Sigel vs Barrett; Graham vs Cothran; Kirby vs Ransom; Ferrie vs Bauer; Chandler vs Goldthwaite; Hurst vs. Morse.

Lower Half

Davy vs Amory; Callender vs Shuster; Shepherd vs Barbour; Pearson vs MacArthur; Hicks vs Wagner; Jameson vs Wall; Carr vs Crosbie; Lifur vs Miley.

Cuba Undefeated

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 25 (AP)—Cuba walloped Venezuela 11 to 1 yesterday to remain undefeated in the world amateur baseball championships.

The Cubans collected nine runs in the first four innings and just breezed in from there. Meantime, J. F. Hernandez, H. Hernandez and Arevaldo, dividing the Cuban pitching assignment among themselves, gave up only five hits.

Hawaii defeated Puerto Rico 7-4 in yesterday's second game to score its second victory of the series. The Puerto Ricans have not been able to win in six starts.

The Hawaiian pitcher, Kaulukukui had a bad start, yielding three runs in the first inning, but he recovered and turned in a four-hit game. The game was called at the end of the eighth because of darkness.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B	T P
Detroit	87	62	.584		5
Cleveland	86	64	.573	1½	4
New York	84	64	.568	2½	6
Chicago	80	69	.537	7	4
Boston	77	71	.520	9½	6
St. Louis	66	84	.440	21½	4
Washington	62	87	.416	25	5
Philadelphia	53	94	.361	33	7

Results Sept. 24

Boston 16, Philadelphia 8.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 7, Cleveland 2.
New York 6, Washington 5 (10 ins.).
New York 9, Washington 4 (7 ins.).
Chicago at Detroit, postponed.

Sophs to Act as Reserves For Ohio State Grid Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The lads who looked on last season while Ohio State's upperclass gridders performed will, figuratively speaking, come down out of the stands shortly to test their mettle in collegiate grid competition. Last year's freshmen, whose high hopes were bouyed by the Bucks' Big Ten title coup, will provide much of the reserve material for the campaign which opens Sept. 28, in Ohio Stadium with Pittsburgh as the initial opponent.

During the 1938 season nine sophomores added up enough playing time to win varsity awards. Last year the number increased to 11. That may be a good omen for the coming crop. They are entering a season during which Ohio State will be called upon to defend its Western Conference title as well as face the most rigorous schedule a Buck team has ever undertaken.

Schedule Heavy

Few groups of sophomore football aspirants have come of age in the face of such high-geared competition. The schedule would seem to minimize the chances of first-year men seeing much action. However, one sophomore back is already making a strong bid for a starting assignment. He is Paul Sweeney of Cleveland, a fast, shifty runner and good pass receiver who may get the call at right halfback. The position is nominally a blocking job and Sweeney is working to overcome a size handicap. The former Shaw high school lad stands five-feet-nine and weighs 173 pounds.

Another yearling from Cleveland, Les Horvath, is the leading soph candidate at left halfback. Horvath has already shown himself a valuable understudy in the daily practice sessions. He is a naturally good runner and a promising passer.

Backfield Sophs

Competing with Sweeney at right half for first-year honors are Joe Novak of Chardon and Herb Wynn of Canton. At fullback, Harold Nichols and Frank Richey are the leading newcomers. An illness kept Nichols, a Marietta lad, out of competition last year, but his activities in recent practice sessions indicate that he is ready to go. Richey, a Columbus product, weighs 142 pounds and is reminiscent of Tippy Dye among the Buck stalwarts.

Ed Alexinas of Dayton, George Lynn of Niles, and Loren Stalker of Columbus are the trio of sophs who brace the veterans at quarterback where four lettermen are ready for further service. A slim store of reserve strength at the ends offers the first-year end candidates a good opportunity. John Newlin, although not a sophomore, has yet to compete in a collegiate game. A St. Clairsville youth, he teams up with Bill Adams of Steubenville, and Ed Massie of Wellston at right end. Massie was recently shifted from right half.

At left end further sophomore aspirants are Nick Roman of Canton and Don McCafferty of Cleveland. Roman was moved over from right end last spring. He and McCafferty show promise of lending good support to the regulars as they gain experience.

Tackle Reserves

Chances of sophomores breaking in at the tackles are slim, with three lettermen ready on each side of the line. Carl Gustavson, Erie, Pa., a squad member last year who saw no action, has been making steady progress at left tackle with increasing improvement in his play. "Gus" will probably upset the status quo of the veterans who precede him on an experience basis.

Louis Schimke, Massillon, and Charles Sifors, Wapakoneta, face the barrier of three lettermen at left guard. Also aiming at the left guard spot is Pete Sayers, Columbus, whose father captained the Ohio State eleven in 1899.

Rounning out the list of sophomore candidates are William Vickroy of Toledo and Arthur Linkins of Columbus, who are trying out at center.

Tulane Awaits Eagles

By the Associated Press

Tulane's Greenies, who boast a great array of backs and plenty of running power, draw a tough assignment right off the bat when they open the 1940 season in New Orleans Saturday in an intersectional tilt with strong Boston College.

It will be the first meeting between the two teams.

The Greenies, who played in the Sugar Bowl last January, will go against a line as heavy as their own for the first time in many games, and Coach Red Dawson indicated he might change his attack from sheer power and mix in some passes.

"If our running bogs down, we'll have to pass," Dawson declared. "I hope we don't have to pass."

The easterners boast a great passer in Charlie O'Rourke, who threw nine touchdown heaves last season.

"The people in Boston," said Billy Sullivan, college publicity man, "figure Boston College hasn't one chance in 200 to lose to Tulane. But we on the campus do not share this extraordinary optimism."

New at Grid Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Two candidates for Michigan's varsity football team have never played in a game of organized football before. Al Wistert, upon the advice of his All-American brother, decided not to play during high school and concentrated upon basketball and baseball. Al is quite certain to be one of the starting tackles this fall and will probably make his debut in the California game. The other player is Harry Anderson, who comes from Chicago where he played basketball and was named on the all-section team in his senior year. His size and speed make him an ideal center prospect.

Boston crushed Centre College, 40-0, last week.

Approximately 1,000 fans are expected to follow the visiting team to New Orleans.

Tulane's starting line-up probably will be: Ends—Bodney, Defraites; tackles—Brekke, Dufour; guards—Groves, O'Boyle; center—Mandich; halfs—Hays, Glass; quarterback—McDonald; fullback—Gloden.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Gordon and Babe Dahlgren, Yanks—Gordon made five hits in first game, setting up winning score with double in tenth, and he and Dahlgren each hit homers in nightcap against Senators.

Elden Auker, Browns—Limited Indians to six scattered hits.

Jim Foxx, Ted Williams, Joe Cronin, and Bob Doerr, Red Sox—Foxx, Williams, and Cronin tied major-league record with successive home runs in first game, and Doerr doubled winning run across against Athletics in second game.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Singled with bases loaded to spark five-run flurry that beat Giants.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to G.B.	Play
Cincinnati	96	50	.658		8
Brooklyn	87	62	.584	10½	5
St. Louis	79	67	.541	17	7
Pittsburgh	76	72	.514	21	6
Chicago	73	75	.493	24	6
New York	68	79	.463	28½	7
Boston	63	85	.426	34	6
Philadelphia	48	100	.324	49	6

Results Sept. 24

Brooklyn 5, New York 4.
Only game played.

Either Paul Or Walters Will Pitch

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, said today he will not decide on his starting World Series pitcher until just before the opening game.

But it is safe to predict it will be either Bucky Walters or Paul Derringer. It would be rediculous to guess anyone else.

The outcome of the now-you're-in now-you're-out American League race likely will have something to do with which of the two aces gets the call. Derringer throws curves and Walters tosses sinkers, and the one who rides the bench the first day will be in the No. 2 slot.

Chance for Paul

Paul was the lead-off man against the Yankees last year, losing a heart-breaker, 2 to 1, in the ninth. Should the Yanks slip in there again, he might be given a chance to get even.

This is one of the few years in which the National League pennant winner has had a chance for relaxation between the clinching of the flag and the series. Yet, if it were left to a ballot of the Reds they'd probably vote to start today instead of waiting another week.

McKechnie says he intends to keep as many regulars as possible in the line-up during the rest of the season.

"I don't want anybody to go stale," he said. "For that reason I am using Walters today (in the first game of a double-header with the Cards) and will try to get him in part of another game, probably Sunday. Derringer also will pitch another game before the season ends."

Has No Preference

Manager Bill says he has no preference as to which team wins the American League pennant.

"That makes no difference to me, for we are stronger than last year and confident we'll win the series, no matter which team we play," he declared.

Catcher Ernie Lombardi is the only ailing member of the team and McKechnie expects him to be ready for Wednesday's starter. If not, Jimmy Wilson will do the receiving.

Sport Siftings

After serving 20 years as a football official Bobby Morris of Seattle, Wash., has announced his retirement. . . . The record for a season's attendance in a National League city is 1,200,000 made in 1929 by the Chicago Cubs. . . . Three of the football coaches in the Pacific Coast Conference have served the same college 10 years or more. Howard Jones of Southern California, holds the record for length of service in that organization.

* * *

Northwestern gained an average of 240 yards per game last fall and yet averaged less than a touchdown per game. . . . Eleven of the Wildcat backs on teams A, B and C, played left half on their school teams. . . . The National League is not the only baseball circuit to have a repeater this year. Seattle won its second straight Pacific Coast League title and it had a margin of 8½ games over Los Angeles.

* * *

University of Colorado has most of its championship football eleven back this fall, but they are working under a new coach. . . . Among the candidates for the Navy eleven is Joe Hunt who played on the U. S. Davis Cup team of 1939. He was defeated in the semifinal round of this year's National singles at Forest Hills. . . . Punchard High School of Andover, Mass., has a band composed entirely of girls to play at its football games.

* * *

For the first time in more than 10 years Pennsylvania has a quarterback giving the signals instead of using the huddle. . . . By winning the American Association pennant for the second successive year, the Kansas City players divided $4,000. . . . Harry Heilmann, former Detroit star, is now a radiocaster. . . . Bobby and Ebbie Gerry played for Bostwick Field last year and were a big factor in that team winning the U. S. Open pony polo championship title. This year the same two brothers were big factors in carrying the Aknusti four to the same title.

* * *

Malcolm Donald, special gifts chairman of the Boston Red Cross roll call, was a star Harvard football tackle some years ago. He was appointed by Robert H. Hallowell, who was also a Harvard tackle in the '90s. . . . Playing their games at night on Fridays instead of on Saturday afternoons has been very successful with many of the minor college football teams. More such games have been scheduled this fall than ever before.

New Speed Test

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Rutgers' Football Coach Harvey Harman expects anything to happen now that he has a 195-pound guard fast enough to catch a rabbit.

Husky Bill Schmitt espied a wild rabbit scampering down the practice field, darted out of the line-up and after a 75-yard chase leaped on the bunny.

Northwest Stars Shine As All-America Material

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—With fall grid drills only a little over a week under way, a handful of Northwest football stars are looked upon by fans, coaches, and players alike as potential all-America candidates.

Heading the list are the University of Washington's sensational halfback, Dean McAdams, and big Rudy Mucha, 218-pound center. Both of the Husky seniors are capable of ranking among the best in the country at his position. All-coast for two years, Jay MacDowell may win national recognition at an end berth.

Oregon's Webfoots present Jim Stuart, hard driving tackle and an experienced lineman. Buck Berry at halfback is another candidate. Lon Stiner at Oregon State has an exceptional quartet in Jim Kisselburgh at full; Lenny Younce at guard, Johnny Leovich at end, and Vic Sears at tackle. For two years Kisselburgh has ranked as one of the best backs on the Coast and he may reach the heights this year.

Billy Sewell, WSC triple-threater, was probably the best soph back on the coast last fall, and should be even better this year. Some of the smaller school also boast capable players. Gonzaga fans sing the praises of backs Tony Canadeo and Cecil Hare, while Portland University nominates another backfield man, Frank Maloney.

But sophomore candidates annually steal plenty of the thunder from the more publicized players. Some who may shine this year are Bob Friedman, guard, Pete Susick, and Walt Harrison, backs, at Washington, and Jim Rainbolt, Dale and Bunk Holmes, and Bill Remington, all backs from WSC Still more are end George Zellick and tackle Lloyd Wickett of OSC, quarter Pete Hecomovich and half Ken Cox of the Idaho Vandals, and soph linemen Dick Ashcom and Val Culwell of the Oregon Webfoots. Any and all of them are capable of stealing the headlines this fall.

* * *

Even though officials say no successor will be appointed until the first of the year, WSC track and field fans are already speculating as to who will be the new Crimson and Gray cinder mentor to replace the recently resigned Karl A. Schlademan.

Schlademan, whose Cougar track squads have been unchallenged in eight consecutive years at the top of the Northern Division, resigned last week to become head track coach and associate professor of physical education at Michigan State.

The veteran Cougar mentor bossed varsity track and frosh football for 14 years at Pullman and his squads have been almost unbeatable in the past eight years. He graduated from DePauw University and came to WSC from Kansas.

Lee Orr, Dixie Garner, Bill Dale, Lorin Benke, Mel Pettichord, and Curt Ledford are but a few of the outstanding cindermen Schlademan has developed during his stay at Pullman.

* * *

Jack Roche, catcher for the champion Spokane Indians of the Western International League, takes his sports in a year round helping. The husky maskman left immediately after the loop playoffs for Santa Clara University Roche was a former star fullback for the Broncos and will assist Buck Shaw with the Santa Clara gridders this fall.

Roche graduated from the Bronco school last june after three years of regular duty with Buck Shaw's outfit. In addition to his coaching duties, he will take post graduate work in education at nearby Stanford University.

* * *

Seattle's ice hockey destinies will be in the hands of a new set of owners this year as the result of the transaction announced recently transferring ownership of the club from Phil Lycette to a combine of Folger Peabody, Jerry O'Neill and Peter Pergolios. . . .

Muriel Veatch, Longview golfer, reached the high spot in her career in the Western Women's tournament when she carried the eventual champion, Betty Jameson, to the 17th green before bowing out in the recent Seattle tourney. . . .

It will be just a little more than a month until Northern Division schools begin their initial basketball drills. OSC is the defending champion, but WSC and Washington will threaten the Beavers this winter. . . .

Idaho's Vandals will boast gridders this year from Pennsylvania, California, Wisconsin, Maine, Washington, Minnesota, Iowa, and Idaho. . . .

Washington has lost three outstanding athletes to Uncle Sam. Pat Jones, champion Northern Division broadjumper, has joined the navy, and Jerry Keely and Dallas Duppenthaler, members of the Huskies championship Poughkeepsie crew, have been inducted into the Air Service and National Guard, respectively. . . .

Idaho coach Ted Bank says his Vandals will have an improved running attack this fall and should be plenty dangerous with their aerial offense.

Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Don Budge, the Oakland, Calif., star who has won everything in tennis except the professional championship, resumed firing today for that title.

Budge faced Walter Senior, Louisville, Ky., pro and a companion of his in last year's barnstorming tours, in the quarterfinals. Karel Kozeluh, Greenwich, Conn., veteran and three-time pro champion played John Nogrady, Montclair, N. J., in the other quarter-final singles match scheduled at the Town and Tennis Club.

Art Hendrix, Annapolis, Md., and Ken Napier, Phoenix, Ariz., took up where they left off yesterday at darkness in a second round engagement. Napier won the first set, 11-9 and lost the second, 6-4. Hendrix led, 2--1, in the third set when play was stopped.

Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, two other top contenders, reached the quarter-finals yesterday, both with easy victories over Paul Martin, Detroit, and Ed Stillman, Brooklyn, respectively.

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The Home Forum

Gobble Gobble Gurkey

IT HAS BEEN well said that the river is one of our last frontiers, and as such it has its tall tales. In the old packet days, when the farmer's cows had been driven over the stage and the fruits of his fields stowed safely away, there was nothing for the deck crew to do until the next landing but sit in the shade of the main deck and watch the willows go by. This was the time for talk, and the leisurely life of the river bred many a good teller-of-tales.

One of the good story-tellers of the Ohio River was Bill Cropper, for many years a mate on the Greene Line packet *Greenland*. Bill was the kind of man who liked to tell stories to boys. When Tom and Chris Greene, now the heads of the Greene Line, were boys learning the ways of the river on their father's boats, Bill used to spin them yarns by the hour, yarns which the boys have not forgot.

* * *

One morning a few weeks ago, Captain Tom Greene and I were sitting on the boiler deck of the *Gordon C. Greene*, watching the deeply scalloped hills on the Kentucky side of the river slip lazily by. The *Gordon* had passed Vanceburg an hour or so before and was taking her placid way up the Ohio on her way to Portsmouth where we were to make a landing to pick up a passenger. We passed the towboat *Lelia* with five barges of coal above Twin Creek Crossing; and, shortly above the largest barn on the Ohio River, the *Gordon* began to labor a bit, sure sign of shallow water.

I looked a question at Captain Tom.

"Turkey Creek Bar," answered Tom, and at the sound of the name a smile broke over his face.

The time was propitious. I felt a story in the air.

* * *

"You remember Bill Cropper, the mate I was telling you about yesterday," began Tom. "Well, the name of that bar reminds me of a story Bill used to tell about the *Katie Prather*. Years before Bill came to work for my dad, he was mate on the *Katie Prather* in the Maysville trade. The *Katie Prather* had been built by Captain Billy Prather for a floating tinware boat store. He used to cruise the Upper Ohio in her, bartering pans for anything from eggs to scrap iron, depending upon what the housewives had to offer. Once in a while, I suppose, he got cash. Captain Billy had named his boat after his daughter Katie. After he gave up the store business, he sold the boat and she drifted into the Maysville trade.

"Down on the Tennessee—you know, we make trips down there to Muscle Shoals—they talk about a leaf rise they claim they get every fall, whether it rains or not. One fall the Ohio had no little leaf rise, but real high water. In high water Brush Creek, which runs into the Ohio about twenty miles above Maysville, was navigable up some distance, the main obstacle to navigation being a bar at Wagners Ripple. This particular fall had been a good year for turkeys up Brush Creek way, and the captain of the *Katie Prather* decided to take advantage of the high water and go up after those turkeys.

"When they got up to Wagners Ripple, the captain saw there was just enough water to get the *Katie Prather* over the bar, and the river was falling. But the turkeys waited, and he decided to take a chance. They went on up Brush Creek, loaded the turkeys, crate upon crate of fine big birds, and started down creek.

"To make a long story shorter, on the way down, they got stuck on the bar at Wagners Ripple. But this here captain (I've forgotten his name) was a resourceful fella, and at once he started to work to get his boat off the bar. First they got out the spars and tried to hop her over the bar, but that didn't work. Then they tried shifting the cargo. Still the boat stuck fast. Then they tried dynamiting her; that is, getting up illegal steam. Still she stuck fast. And the creek was falling.

* * *

"Finally Bill Cropper went up to the captain, tipped his derby hat back, and told the captain he knew how to get that boat over the bar. The captain listened to Bill, shook his head a bit, but he told Bill to go ahead and try. The *Katie Prather* carried some kegs of fence staples for a hardware merchant in Manchester. Bill rounded up the rousters, got out some hammers, and they took all those turkeys out of the crates and fastened their feet down on the decks with them fence staples. Bill showed those rousters how to do it pretty (Bill was always a man who took pride in his work); he set them turkeys out just like plants, with room enough for each to grow. He hed 'em on the hurricane roof, on top of the pilot house, on the forecastle, the guards, even on the fantails. He had 'em all over the place. The *Katie Prather* looked like she'd growed feathers all of a sudden.

"Then, while the captain went up to the pilot house to take the wheel, and the engineer downstairs gave her the gun, Bill went back astern and shot off both barrels of a sixteen-gauge shotgun he had along with him to go rabbit huntin' with.

* * *

"Well, when those two shotgun shells dynamited the quiet air of Brush Creek, all them turkeys rose like a scared covey of quail. They made some commotion, I tell you; folks heard the drumming of those turkey wings all the way to Maysville and back of beyond, as Captain Jim Rowley used to say. But they did the job. Those turkeys lifted the *Katie Prather* up just as pretty as you could wish for and, then they started down the creek with her. All this took the pilot a bit by surprise, but he was a quick thinker. When he saw those turkeys were leaving the creek to make a beeline for the river, he spun his wheel, turned his rudder, and steered her back over the middle of the creek channel and kept her there. Being as the *Katie Prather* weren't no amphibian, he reckoned she'd better land on the water, not in a cornfield.

"And she did. After a while, them turkeys got over being scairt, and one by one they quit flying, folded up their wings, and went to roosting where they were fastened down. Yes, sir, they laid that packet down in the water so quiet they didn't even break one of the hundreds of dozens of eggs in the egg crates piled up on the main deck. . . . And that's how Bill Cropper got the *Katie Prather* over the bar at Wagners Ripple."

Up in the pilot house, Captain Wilsie Miller blew the long-short-long of the Greene Line's landing whistle, and the blasts echoed back from Kentucky hills from which Indian scouts used to watch for parties crossing the Ohio.

"See you later," said Tom Greene, as he started up on the roof to make the landing at Portsmouth on the Siodie.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Photograph by Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SNAP THE WHIP": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

SCHOOL CHILDREN are much the same everywhere, whether they meet in a mountain shack or in a white-pillared schoolhouse. The little red schoolhouses of the New England countryside are fast falling into disuse, though there are still many in other parts of the country. But whether the school is large or small, the boys and girls are still eager to escape from the rigors of the classroom and give free expression to their natural high spirits.

This realistic scene was painted by Winslow Homer in 1872. During the Civil War, he had accompanied the Northern Army as an illustrator. Then, after a brief trip to Europe, he returned to roam the New England countryside for a season, painting barefoot schoolboys, girls picking berries, and men working in the hay fields.

Here he is still the illustrator, not the grand colorist of his later years. Though Winslow Homer's pictures were never carelessly designed, in his early works, such as this one, he was concerned most with recording the moment. If the scene was dramatic, or full of action, so much the better. The colors here are rather neutral, but the arrangement, in the inversion of angles, for example, is interesting.

Later Homer was to visit the Bahamas and Cuba and drink in the glorious colors of tropic sky and sea. His water colors done there were rich and exotic. Summers he spent alone at Prout's Neck on the wild Massachusetts coast, where his pictures of storms and jagged rocks are among the most famous marines ever painted. But to many people the early genre works will always remain a delight, both as records of a bygone day and as charming pictures in themselves.

John Buchan Discovers America

I FIRST DISCOVERED America through books. Not the tales of Indians and the Wild West which entranced my boyhood; those seemed to belong to no particular quarter of the globe, but to an indefinable land of romance, and I was not cognisant of any nation behind them. But when I became interested in literature I came strongly under the spell of New England. Its culture seemed to me to include what was best in Europe's, winnowed and clarified. Perhaps it was especially fitted to attract youth, for it was not too difficult or too recondite, but followed the "main march of the human affections," and it had the morning freshness of a young people. Its cheerfulness atoned for its occasional bleakness and anaemia. Lowell was the kind of critic I wanted, learned, rational, never freakish, always intelligible. Emerson's gnomic wisdom was a sound manual for adolescence, and of Thoreau I became—and for long remained—an ardent disciple. To a Scot of my upbringing there was something congenial in the simplicity, the mild austerity, and the girded discipline of the New England tradition. I felt that it had been derived from the same sources as our own. . . .

I came first into the United States by way of Canada—a good way to enter, for English eyes are already habituated to the shagginess of the landscape and can begin to realize its beauties. My first reflection was that no one had told me how lovely the country was. I mean *lovely*, not vast and magnificent. I am not thinking of the Grand Canyon and the Yosemite and the Pacific coast, but of the ordinary rural landscape. There is much of the land which I have not seen, but in the East and the South and the Northwest I have collected a gallery of delectable pictures. I think of the farms which are clearings in the Vermont and New Hampshire hills, the flowery summer meadows, the lush cowpastures with an occasional stump to remind one that it is old forest land, the quiet lakes and the singing streams, the friendly accessible mountains; the little country towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut with their village greens and elms and two-century-old churches and courthouses; the secret glens of the Adirondacks and the mountain meadows of the Blue Ridge; the long-settled champaign of Maryland and Pennsylvania; Virginian manors, more Old-England perhaps than anything we have at home; the exquisite links with the past like much of Boston and Charleston and all of Annapolis; the sunburnt aromatic ranges of Montana and Wyoming; the Pacific shores where from snow mountains fishable streams descend through some of the noblest timber on earth to an enchanted sea.

It is a country most of which I feel to be in a special sense "habitable," designed for homes, adapted to human uses, a friendly land. I like, too, the way in which the nomenclature reflects its history, its racial varieties, its odd cultural mixtures, the grandiose and the homespun rubbing shoulders. That is how places should be named. I have no objection to Mechanicsville and Higginsville and Utica and Syracuse. They are a legitimate part of the record. And behind are the hoar-ancient memorials of the first dwellers, names like symphonies—Susquehanna, Ticonderoga, Shenandoah, Wyoming.—From "Pilgrim's Way," An Essay in Recollection, by JOHN BUCHAN (LORD TWEEDSMUIR). (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Astronomer to a King

A POOR GERMAN organist living in England made a wonderful discovery. William Herschel had always been fond of astronomy, but it is hardly a profitable profession. In order to make some sort of meager living he gave concerts, and hurried home from them to study the stars without even taking time to change his clothes. His devoted sister Caroline recorded his observations faithfully. With her help he managed to make a telescope; he was far too poor to buy one. First it was an ordinary cardboard cylinder with a lens stuck in each end; later it achieved more respectable proportions and stability. With this instrument brother and sister worked together steadily, methodically, at every possible chance, even when the weather was so cold that the ink froze in their inkpots.

Their diligence was rewarded. Through the improvised telescope, William Herschel saw that one of the "fixed stars" was moving slightly. At first he thought he had found a comet, but as he watched the motions and appearance of the wanderer he saw that it had a disc. A star is the outstanding example of a point, position without dimension; this new nomad had a circular shape. In a short time, Herschel was convinced that it was an unknown planet way out beyond the orbit of Saturn.

The poor organist was promptly invited to become private astronomer to King George III. It was a great advance in the world, but it did not increase his wages appreciably. "Never before," said another astronomer of the period, "was honor purchased by a monarch at so cheap a rate." An additional £50 a year was added for the services of his sister, and thirty years later a rather tardy knighthood was bestowed upon him. George III was willing to give some inexpensive honor where honor was due, but the royal knowledge of astronomy was not remarkable. The story is that the King wanted to observe Saturn on a cloudy night. To please the monarch Herschel fixed a paper dial with rings on a distant fence and turned the telescope on it. His majesty was quite satisfied.—From "Stars and Men," by STEPHEN A. and MARGARET L. IONIDES. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"Yet I will rejoice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE prophet Habakkuk declared (3:17), "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; . . . yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation," not only did he set for all the world an example of courage and fidelity, but he also indicated that he had glimpsed the sublime reason for rejoicing. Though material things had failed, and though no abundance or even meager supply could be depended upon, yet there was a very real reason for his joy. When men learn more fully to follow this example, turning away from the material evidences of limitation and honestly rejoicing in the spiritual fact, they will be giving a healing and regenerating service to the entire human race.

In order that men may effectually rejoice in this way, however, there are two facts which must be admitted, namely, that Spirit is supreme, the only reality, and that matter or mortal mind is illusion, unreal. Christ Jesus revealed these facts, and in his healing ministry, in his dominion over material conditions, and in the constancy of his joy, he proved his words true. Christian Science restates his teaching. Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine Principle underlying his words and works, and in her writings she clearly elucidated its rule, namely, the rejection of error and the acceptance of Spirit's supremacy. The Bible, on which her exposition is based, richly reveals and declares the glory, the goodness, the availability of God, and the futility of evil and its activities before a genuine reliance on Him.

Yet men go on their way believing in these opposites, and lamenting their woes. False theology and physics uphold the belief that matter is real, and that it can be both good and evil. And matter, in its beautiful aspects, allures men to desire it and to cling to it, because they fail to see that, whether bad or otherwise, matter is always a figment of mortal mind, an erroneous concept of substance or Mind, which is good alone and includes no element of evil or temporality. But when men begin to understand the nature of these opposites, Spirit and matter, as it is now possible to do through Christian Science, they begin to see that, since Spirit or Mind is the only real substance, the way to overcome belief in matter is the way of mental or spiritual illumination. Through Isaiah, God has spoken (Isaiah 44:24): "I am the Lord that maketh all things." And God, being Mind, Spirit, did not make matter, Spirit's opposite.

How, then, do we prove this fact, since matter surrounds us and is all that the physical senses behold or utilize? We regard matter as a material concept of mortal mind, and thus correct our thoughts about it, while constantly realizing that God's creation, man and the universe, is wholly spiritual. We grasp this eternal fact through spiritual sense; and we do so in proportion to our understanding of God and man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 279): "In proportion as the belief disappears that life and intelligence are in or of matter, the immortal facts of being are seen, and their only idea or intelligence is in God. Spirit is reached only through the understanding and demonstration of eternal Life and Truth and Love."

This is indeed a practical way of praising God, rejoicing in Him and His creation. Praising Him teaches us to put no "trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help" (Psalms 146:3). Mortals cannot put their trust in one another, for all their trust belongs to God, and each one must trust the one creator, the source of all good. As this is done intelligently, through the understanding of Christian Science, men are helping one another in the only true way, by praising, honoring God as the one Mind, Spirit, reflected in all that is real. And they manifest this understanding in expressing the loving, healing, saving qualities, which reflect Mind. In Science and Health (p. 491) is the instruction, "It is only by acknowledging the supremacy of Spirit, which annuls the claims of matter, that mortals can lay off mortality." And in thus acknowledging God as All, men grow in the realization of the facts of real being, as set forth in the following passage (*ibid.*, p. 492): "Being is holiness, harmony, immortality. It is already proved that a knowledge of this, even in small degree, will uplift the physical and moral standard of mortals, will increase longevity, will purify and elevate character."

Christ Jesus told men what signs would follow the understanding of the truth, and these signs are appearing today, through the practice of Christian Science. In whatever circumstances we find ourselves placed, in whatever difficulties or needs, "although the fig tree shall not blossom," our part and our need are to "rejoice in the Lord;" for through Christ Jesus and Christian Science we have found the truth of God's supremacy and the perfection of His spiritual universe. In our fidelity to the spiritual fact, we are solving our own pressing problems, and helping to forward the redemption of all men through the spiritualization of thought. This, surely, is the way of rejoicing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

"Eu tot mă voi bucura"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Stiinta Crestină care apare pe această pagină

CÂND PROFETUL Habacuc a spus (3:17), "Căci chiar dacă smochinul nu va înflori, vita nu va da nici un rod, rodul măslinului va lipsi, şi cîmpiile nu vor da hrană, . . . eu tot mă voi bucura în Domnul, mă voi bucura în Dumnezeul mîntuirii mele", el nu numai că a dat lumii întregi un exemplu de curaj şi de credincioşie, dar a şi arătat că întrezărise sublima raţiune a bucuriei. Deşi lucrurile materiale lipsiseră şi deşi nu se putea bizui nici pe îmbelşugare şi nici măcar pe cât de puţine provizii, totuşi era o pricină foarte reală pentru bucuria lui. Când oamenii vor învăţa să urmeze mai temeinic acest exemplu, îndepărtându-se dela evidenţele materiale de limitare şi bucurându-se cu sinceritate de faptul spiritual, ei vor aduce un serviciu de vindecare şi de regenerare întregului neam omenesc.

Însă pentruca oamenii să se poată bucura cu adevărat în felul acesta, trebuesc admise două fapte, anume: că Spiritul este suprem. unica realitate, şi că materia sau mintea muritoare este o amăgire, nu este reală. Hristos Iisus a revelat aceste fapte, şi în misiunea lui de vindecare, în stăpânirea lui a condiţiilor materiale, şi în statornicia bucuriei lui, el a dovedit adevărul cuvintelor lui. Ştiinţa Creştină restabileşte învăţătura lui. Mary Baker Eddy a descoperit Principiul divin care era temelia cuvintelor şi faptelor lui, şi în scrierile ei ea a explicat clar regulele lui, anume, respingerea erorii şi acceptarea supremaţiei Spiritului. Biblia, pe care se întemeiază expunerea ei, din belşug revelă şi declară slava, bunătatea, folosinţa lui Dumnezeu, şi nimicnicia răului şi a activităţilor acestuia în faţa unei încrederi complete în El.

Totuşi oamenii urmează înainte calea lor crezând în aceste elemente contrarii, jeluindu-se de nenorocirile lor. Falsa teologie şi ştiinţele fizice susţin crezarea că materia este reală şi că ea poate fi atât bună cât şi rea. Iar materia, sub aspectele ei frumoase, amăgeşte pe oameni s'o doarească şi să se alipească de ea, fiindcă ei nu văd că, fiecă este rea sau altmintrelea, materia este întotdeauna o născocire a minţii muritoare, o concepţie greşită despre substanţă sau Minte, care numai ea este bună şi nu cuprinde nici un element al răului sau al vremelniciei. Când însă oamenii încep să înţeleagă natura acestor opuse, Spiritul şi materia, aşa cum o putem face acum prin Ştiinţa Creştină, ei încep să vadă că deoarece Spiritul sau Mintea este singura substanţă reală, calea de a învinge crezarea în materie este calea iluminării mintale sau spirituale. Prin Isaia Dumnezeu a vorbit (Isaia 44:24): "Eu, Domnul, am făcut toate aceste lucruri". Şi Dumnezeu, fiind Minte, Spirit, nu a făcut materia, opusul Spiritului.

Cum putem oare dovedi acest fapt, când materia ne înconjoară şi este tot ceea ce simţurile fizice văd şi folosesc? Considerăm materia ca o concepţie materială a minţii muritoare şi astfel îndreptăm gândurile noastre cu privire la ea, realizând neincetat că creaţia lui Dumnezeu, omul şi universul, este cu totul spirituală. Prindem acest fapt etern cu ajutorul simţului spiritual şi aceasta o facem în măsura înţelegerii noastre despre Dumnezeu şi om. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pag. 279): "Pe măsura ce dispare crezarea că viaţa şi inteligenţa sunt în materie sau din materie, se văd faptele nemuritoare ale fiinţei, şi singura lor idee sau inteligenţă este în Dumnezeu. Ajungem la Spirit numai prin înţelegerea şi demonstrarea Vieţii şi Adevărului şi Iubirii eterne".

Iată în adevăr o cale practică de a preamări pe Dumnezeu, bucurându-ne în El şi în creaţia Sa. Preamărindu-L, învăţăm să nu ne încredem "în cei mari, în fiii oamenilor în care nu este ajutor" (Psalm 146:3). Muritorii nu se pot încrede unul în celălalt deoarece întreaga lor încredere aparţine lui Dumnezeu şi fiecare trebue să se încreadă în unicul creator, izvorul oricărui bine. Dacă facem aceasta în mod inteligent, prin înţelegerea Ştiinţei Creştine, oamenii se ajută unii pe altii în singura cale adevărată, preamărind şi slăvind pe Dumnezeu ca unica Minte, Spirit, reflectat în tot ce este real. Ei manifestă această înţelegere exprimând însuşirile de iubire, de vindecare, de mântuire, care reflectă Mintea. In Science and Health (pag. 491) găsim directiva: "Numai prin recunoaşterea supremaţiei Spiritului, care anulează pretenţiile materiei, muritorii se pot lepăda de mortalitate". Recunoscând astfel pe Dumnezeu ca fiind Totul, oamenii ajung la realizarea faptelor fiinţei reale, cum este arătat în următorul pasagiu (ibid., pag 492): "Fiinţa este ştiinţenie, armonie, nemurire. S'a dovedit de acum că această cunoaştere, chiar în mică măsură, va ridica stindardul fizic şi moral al muritorilor, va mări longevitatea, va purifica şi va înălţa caracterul".

Hristos Iisus a spus oamenilor care vor fi semnele ce vor urma înţelegerea adevărului şi aceste semne apar, astăzi, prin practica Ştiinţei Creştine. In orice împrejurare, în orice greutăţi sau nevoi ne-am afla "chiar dacă smochinul nu va înflori", partea şi nevoia noastră sunt "să ne bucurăm în Domnul"; deoarece prin Hristos Iisus şi prin Ştiinţa Creştină am găsit adevărul supremaţiei lui Dumnezeu şi perfecţia universului Său spiritual. Dacă suntem credincioşi faptului spiritual, rezolvăm propriile noastre probleme apăsătoare şi ajutăm să grăbim răscumpărarea tuturor oamenilor prin spiritualizarea gândirii. Aceasta desigur este calea bucuriei.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Stiintei Crestine în limba română, se pot obtine dela Societatea de Editură a Stiintei Crestine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Cricket in the Mow

The haymow has burst into song again.
From a blade of timothy the cricket sings,
And the fall moon tints in silver
The frosted grass, and beads of dew shine
On the camomile. Clusters of grapes
Are purple silhouettes in the mellowness
Of night. Sing, cricket in the mow,
To the moon and the autumn stars.
Sing while the season wanes.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1940

Draft Plans In Bay State Move Ahead

Local board areas named and machinery set up to handle registration and other details.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today notified President Roosevelt that Massachusetts is already far advanced in its plans to handle the selective service program and at the same time, made public a complete set-up of local board areas. The latter information is being immediately forwarded to Washington.

The designation of the local Board areas, the Governor emphasized, will indicate the points of contact for registrants after the registration on Oct. 16, which will be conducted at such places as local election officials shall determine.

171 Local Boards

The state has been divided into 171 local board areas, each comprising a population of about 30,000 persons, in line with the requirements of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. Each board has been given a name and a number. The headquarters of each local board will be in the city or town so named.

Due to the density of population in the larger cities, these will of necessity require many boards. Boston, for example, will have 27 and Worcester, 8. The limits of the board areas in these cases are defined either by ward or precinct lines.

In less populated regions several communities have been combined in a single area in order to meet the requirement of approximately 30,000 population for each board. In these cases the community selected for the headquarters has been chosen as the one most central to the bulk of the population.

Registration Details

The Governor's message to the President and his release of Board areas, came in response to the President's letter of Sept. 21 asking the various State Governments to arrange as soon as possible for the selective service registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive on Oct. 16. Registrations will be made at local polling stations.

The Governor stated in his letter: "I shall immediately issue a proclamation in accordance with your request, similar to the one you have already issued. As the State Executive for Selective Service in Massachusetts, I am designating Adj. Gen. Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State House, Boston, Mass., who together with the state staff has already laid a splendid foundation for state operations."

WPA to Build Big Plane Runway In Westfield, Mass.

A new Work Projects Administration program, calling for the construction of a single runway 4,000 feet long and 500 feet wide at the Westfield, Mass., municipal airport, has been approved by the United States Secretary of War for military purposes, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced today.

The job will cost $149,250. One hundred fifty feet of the runway's width will be of hard surface capable of supporting the largest and heaviest bombing planes, the announcement said. Work is expected to start in about 10 days.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and cooler this afternoon and early tonight, much cooler late tonight with lowest temperature in the middle and upper 40's; Thursday fair, with considerable cloudiness and continued cool; fresh northerly winds becoming northwesterly during tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight, much cooler this afternoon and tonight; fair and continued cool Thursday, rising temperature Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and in extreme south portion early tonight, cooler in north and central portions and much cooler in extreme south portions tonight; fair and continued cool Thursday, rising temperature Friday.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon ending early tonight, much cooler this afternoon and tonight; fair and continued cool Thursday, rising temperature Friday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool, rising temperature Friday.

Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	77	New Orleans	75	86
Chicago	43	71	New York	67	80
Denver	48	67	Norfolk	73	85
Kansas City	46	72	Philadelphia	69	80
Los Angeles	54	82	St. Louis	48	78
Miami	78	87	San Francisco	55	72
Minneapolis	38	57	Washington	72	81

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 25.
B—Maximum, Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:20 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 6:58 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:07 p. m.

Legion Auxiliary Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Women Prominent in Convention

Top—Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra of Clinton, Indiana, unopposed candidate for national President of the American Legion Auxiliary. Left—Mrs. J. Allison Hardy of Columbus, Miss., who withdrew as a candidate for National President, leaving the field to Mrs. Lemstra. Right—Genevieve Shannon, personal page to Mrs. William Corwith, retiring National President.

Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, Indiana, Unopposed as Auxiliary Head

An unexpected highlight at the convention session of the American Legion Auxiliary today at the Copley Plaza was the dramatic withdrawal of Mrs. J. Allison Hardy of Columbus, Miss., one of the two candidates for National President of the Auxiliary, leaving Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra of Clinton, Ind., unopposed for the office and therefore, presumably, the next National President of the organization.

Mrs. Hardy, who announced her withdrawal in the early hours in the morning meeting, explained that she and her delegation came with high hopes, but a perfect realization of the conditions they would have to face, "conditions which make it difficult for a small department, and particularly a small department not located centrally," such as the Mississippi Department of the Auxiliary to elect a National President. At her request, she said, the Mississippi delegation had refrained from presenting her nomination.

Mrs. Hardy expressed the hope that "out of this convention will come the means by which in the future small departments will have at least an equal chance with the big department."

Officers Are Nominated

The nomination of Mrs. Lemstra was formally seconded by each department, as were the following nominations for National Vice-Presidents: Mrs. R. Elton Warman, Morgantown, W. Va., Central Division; Mrs. Eben Keene, Honesdale, Pa., Eastern Division; Mrs. Harold Diers, Omaha, Neb., Northwestern Division; Mrs. George Burton, Louisville, Ky., Southern Division; and Mrs. Roy Cook of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Western Division.

Elections are scheduled to take place tomorrow.

National defense was given a patriotic boost in the Auxiliary's approval of a resolution to "give preference to things made and grown in our own country without ill feeling or hysteria incidental to a boycott."

The feeling of the Auxiliary that the state of the defenses of the country should be made public was expressed in a resolution that the United States should make full disclosure of these defenses, with the exception of naval and military secrets.

For Pan American Tie

Presentation of these resolutions were made by Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, National Defense Chairman.

Stepping out of her role as National President, and speaking as a delegate, Mrs. William Corwith proposed for the consideration of the convention the formation of a Pan-American Study Committee, as a substitute for the Fidac and Colonial American Study Committees.. The new committee, she explained, would be organized for the purpose of studying the history, heritage and customs of the people of the Pan-American countries "with relation to our Western Hemisphere unity."

Guest speaker at the morning meeting was Princess Alexandra Kropotkin, Russian author and lecturer, and Thomas E. Haggerty, winner of American Legion National Oratorical contest.

Warner Named To Vacancy On Superior Court

Former Attorney General appointed to replace Judge Hammond by Saltonstall.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today returned former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner to public life with his appointment to the $12,000 a year post of Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

The popular former Attorney General who retired to private practice of law when the Republicans went out of office in 1934 was notified of his new post at his home in Taunton. Thus will begin a new period of service to the Commonwealth for Mr. Warner who gained first public notice in 1907 when he was elected to the Taunton City Council and then went to the House of Representatives in 1913.

Mr. Warner became Attorney General in 1928 when Arthur K. Reading resigned during impeachment proceedings. The new Justice will be remembered as the leading light in the establishment of the State budget system placing the Commonwealth on a business-going basis. He succeeds Judge Franklin T. Hammond who retired under the pension plan that allows three quarters salary at the age of 70.

Other appointments announced today were that of Harold Wald of Brookline to the State Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants, John T. Storr of Ware to succeed his father, George D., as special justice of the East Hampden District Court, and the reappointment of Henry I. Harriman as member of the State Planning Board.

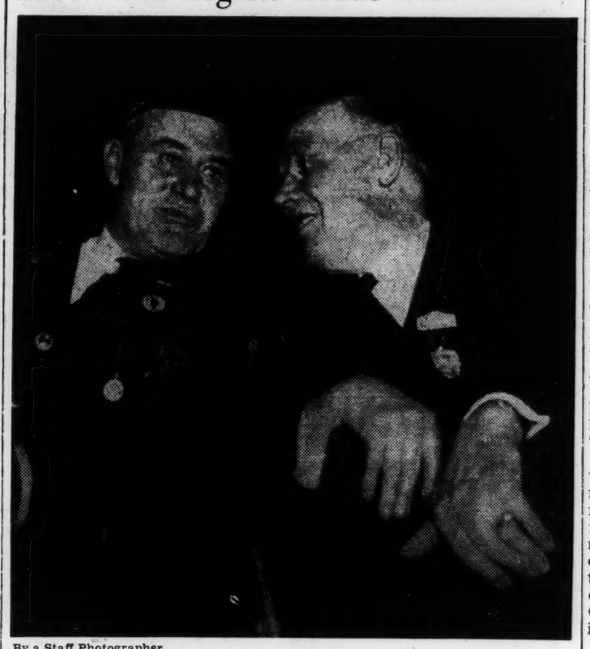
The resignation of Judge Hammond and the appointment of Mr. Warner were distinct surprises at the State House. There had been no inkling of Judge Hammond's intention. Regarding Mr. Warner, political observers remembered that the former Attorney General was partially responsible for Governor Saltonstall's failing to win the gubernatorial endorsement of the 1936 Republican pre-primary convention. At that convention Mr. Warner withdrew as a candidate for Governor and publicly threw his support to John W. Haigis of Greenfield, who subsequently won the endorsement by a narrow margin over Mr. Saltonstall. Mr. Haigis, as the Republican nominee, was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Charles F. Hurley in the November election.

Wharfage Charge Rise Protested

Warnings that the proposal to increase wharfage charges at State-owned piers in East Boston and South Boston from 25 cents a ton to 50 cents a ton would drive business out of the Port of Boston and cause considerable unemployment were sounded today before the State Public Works Commission.

The proposed rates are scheduled to go into effect Nov. 1, if approved by the Commission. Among those protesting against the increased rates were several western Massachusetts manufacturers, and Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Labor and Legion Heads Talk It Over



By a Staff Photographer

Raymond J. Kelly and William Green

They have a few moments of private conversation before the labor leader spoke to Legion Convention this morning in Symphony Hall.

Legion Day in Boston Schools Stirs Pleas for American Way

With the memory of yesterday's heart-stirring spectacle of democracy on parade still fresh, boys and girls of Boston's high and trade schools today heard prominent Legionnaires make fervent pleas for the preservation of the American way of life in a series of talks delivered at schools throughout the city.

Receiving warm welcomes wherever they appeared Legionnaires representing the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion spoke at 24 schools where patriotic exercises in observance of Legion Day were held.

Seven hundred freshmen at Boston English high school where a typical Legion Day ceremony was held at 9 a. m., heard Legionnaire George F. Hime, Chicago, Past Commander of the Fifth Illinois district, urge that the great democratic privileges of free education and the right to determine one's own destiny be cherished.

Assuring his young audience that there is no glory in war and that war is not the American way of settling things, Mr. Hime said, "The American Legion is pledged to maintain peace with honor."

"It is the prayer of the Legion that never again shall youth of our land be compelled to go to war to protect the democratic principle but we shall not permit the fundamental liberties and great institutions of our nation to be sacrificed at any cost," the speaker declared.

"The American Legion will insist that the United States shall have a navy second to none and an adequate armed force both in the air and on the land. If this Nation is compelled to go to war it will go trained in the use of instruments of war. There need be no such sacrifice of our young men as occurred in the last war because of inexperience.

"Because the Legion believes that training is essential we are pledged to aid the Government in the great task of conscription," Mr. Hime said.

Urging the students to consider seriously the problems facing this Nation the speaker said a zealous practice of individual religious beliefs, whatever church is attended, is desirable in this hour of world turmoil.

The program opened with the reading of a Psalm by Headmaster Albert F. Reed, and was followed by the singing of "God Bless America" and the Salute to the Flag.

Legion Selects Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis., was unanimously selected the convention city of 1941 by delegates to the American Legion convention in Boston this afternoon. In an election which carried all the color and fire of a presidential contest, the delegates overwhelmingly voted for the Wisconsin city in preference to Kansas City, Mo.

Prior to the election, mayors of the two cities and of Atlantic City, N. J., had addressed the Legionnaires and expounded the advantages of their respective municipalities.

Carl Zeidler, Mayor of Milwaukee, and the youngest mayor of an important city in the United States, accepted the election of behalf of his city. Previously, a Legion committee had reported that Milwaukee, by public, city, county and State appropriation had available a deposit of $120,000 for the Convention.

The dates on which the city said it could entertain the convention were Sept. 15-18. After the election Mayor Zeidler led the convention in singing "God Bless America," by singing the first time alone and the second time with the delegates.

Gov. Julius B. Howe of Wisconsin, who followed the youthful Mayor in addressing the Convention said he had been reassured in the future of the United States by the election of the young singing Mayor. He said the election in Milwaukee resulted in the removal of "obnoxious persons" and a swing from Reds to Americanism.

Legion Turns Back on Fun And Gets Down to Business

By E. Bigelow Thompson and Don McCammond
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the classic statues of the muses, Greek philosophers, and gods of ancient Greece, the America Legion began its first formal business session—second actual session of the convention—in Symphony Hall today.

From 9 o'clock until 10:10 a. m. before the meeting was called to order by Raymond J. Kelly, national commander, early comers were entertained with selections by the Edward H. Monehan drum and bugle corps of Sioux City, Iowa, late national champion, and by a Legionnaire who sang the ballad, "Why Don't They Hang Their Hats Across the Ocean."

The delegates had ample opportunity to read placards and banners draped over the balcony railing, endorsing various candidates for the post of National Commander and recommending various cities for next year's convention, while nibbling traline passed out by girls representing New Orleans as a convention possibility.

Favorite Sons

In the quota of banners there was no end to the lists of favorite sons of the State posts proposed for the high rank of National Commander. Illinois offered Paul O. (Army) Armstrong. Another banner proposed Ed Scheiberling, whom everyone was supposed to know. Still another placard blazed: "Fields for Forty." Others up for the honor of National Commander were Roane Waring of Tennessee, and "Stambaugh for Leader." And there were many others.

Among the cities extending their hospitality were Kansas City, Milwaukee, Atlantic City, and Pittsburgh.

The Rev. Patrick N. McDermott, national chaplain, pronounced the invocation and the color guard advanced the colors. National Commander Kelly then called upon the Commonwealth Edison Post Drum and Field Corps of Chicago, Ill., new national champion band, to oblige with several selections. The band did, with such a will that the brassers rocked the state standards on the floor.

Before getting down the delegates had to clear their seats of literature lauding the cities which seek the 1941 convention or buildups by supporters of any one of the 15 candidates for National Commander.

Election Thursday

This office will be filled by election at tomorrow's session. And, apparently for the first time in 15 years—or since the Legionnaires met in Philadelphia and cast 20 ballots—it is a wide-open race.

Most popular with the Legionnaires, whose desire for adornment of their uniforms is apparently unflagging and continuous, is the red feather and red and white buttons endorsing Field of Oklahoma.

With the retirement of the drum and bugle corps, two strokes on the replica of the Liberty Bell, called attention of the delegates to Commander Kelly. He announced that the convention would shortly be on the air with the speech of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Meanwhile, he said, Committee Chairmen would read their reports.

By the time Committee reports were underway the majority of the State delegations were in their seats but there were still wide spaces of empty seats behind the standards of foreign Posts which include Panama, Italy, Alaska, the Phllippines, Puerto Rico, France, Greece, Canada, Belgium, and Mexico.

The Philippines, Puerto Rico, Canada, France, Mexico, Panama, and Belgium lost their standards for a short time during the convention, but they were returned later minus two or three feet of their base. This was done in order to allow delegates in the rear of the hall to see what was going on on the speakers' platform.

Delegates in the rear of the auditorium were having their difficulties. Voices of speakers were blurred or unheard in the back of the hall, bringing frequent cries of "louder," despite the use of an amplifying system. Their troubles, however, had their lighter moments. Following the request of Commander Kelly for a vote on a motion for adoption of a committee report, there were weak ayes "No!" from the back of the hall, shouted the Commander. "Can you hear me back there now?" Immediately there was a thunderous and noes. "What's the matter?" The comment of one Legionnaire was: "We always try, but it's impossible to keep them serious."

Green's Address

Mr. Green addressed the convention earnestly and at the conclusion of his plea to defend America was speaking with clenched fists raised high above his head. Fifteen times his address was interrupted by outbursts of appiause.

He was applauded when he said: "It would seem logical and sound for the people of the United States to extend to Great Britain and her heroic army and navy all support possible short of war.

"If Great Britain wins, Democracy wins. And that means that we here in America, the defenders of Democracy, also win," he declared. "I know the American people will unite as one and repulse any invader with the same daring and bravery that you men of the American Legion showed in the last war. I know that America and civilization will triumph," said Mr. Green.

Where President Green said he represented 5,000,000 American working men and women determined to defend their country and the American way of life, the next speaker told the Convention he represented 700,000 American schoolteachers. This speaker was Donald Dushane, Superintendent of Schools in Columbus, Ind., and President of the National Education Association.

Mr. Dushane said the teachers of the country are loyal to the ideals of freedom and liberty, but in their work of training the Nation's youth they need public confidence, encouragement and protection.

Gavel Presented

At this point in the proceedings Lieut. John Davis, U. S. N. (retired), who is in charge of U. S. Frigate Constellation which was recently placed in commission by President Roosevelt's order after his inspection trip at Newport, R. I., presented a gavel made from one of the original timbers of the ship to National Commander Kelly.

The pace of the Convention moved up a step, indicating the temper of the Legionnaires and the galleryites, with the reading of the report of the Americanism Committee by Chairman B. A. Brooks of Arkansas. Resolutions condemning subversive organizations, the American Youth Congress, approving the deportation of Harry Bridges, and advocating that Communists, Nazis, Fascists and members of subversive organizations be barred from public office drew loud cheers and continued hand-clapping from the audience.

The Bridges resolution, which the Committee approved, was the first to sharpen the attention of the delegates. There followed in rapid succession resolutions banning the mails to un-American organizations; outlawing groups carrying the names of foreign countries; forbidding the use of public buildings, with particular emphasis on schools, by subversive groups; supporting a ban on employment of faculty members advocating Communist, Nazi, or Fascist doctrines; elimination of foreign language radio programs (strong applause here), and urging the adoption and formulation of plans to prevent subversive activities, and legislation to this end.

Sabotage Act

Widening provisions of the sabotage act with increased penalties and registration of the German American Bund, the Communist Party and other organizations as features of the proposed legislation, also drew great approval.

Midway through the reading of the Americanism Committee's report, an announcement recalling the Foreign Relations Committee into session heightened the mystery which has surrounded this Committee since early morning. The Foreign Relations Committee has been meeting practically all morning in a room at the rear of the Symphony Hall stage.

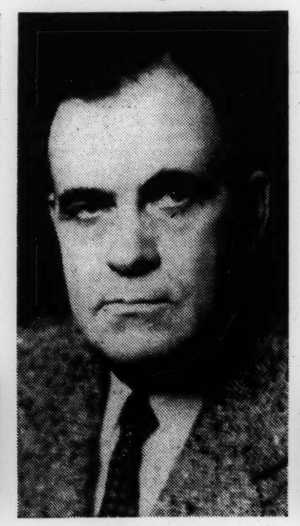
Among the approved resolutions was one thanking and commending National Commander Kelly for his co-operation in enforcing the Americanism program of the Committee. Others praised the Dies Committee and urged its continuance and proposed to forbid aliens who are illegally in the United States to enjoy the privileges of the Social Security Act.

Dovetailing neatly with the mood of the Legionnaires was the proclamation of Thomas E. Haggerty of New York, National Oratorical Contest winner, who denied the connection of the majority of American youth with the American Students' Union or the American Youth Congress.

Leading Candidates for Legion Commander

Lynn U. Stambaugh
of Fargo, N. D.

Law graduate of the University of North Dakota, 1913. Enlisted as private in September, 1917, and was assigned to 338th Field Artillery. Went overseas in May, 1918, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Field Artillery July 12, same year. Commander, Legion Department of North Dakota, 1934-5. Chairman, Legion National Defense Committee, 1936. Member, Legion National Publishing Commission since 1935. Resumed practice of law on return to Fargo after war. President, Fargo Chamber of Commerce, 1939.



Roane Waring
of Memphis, Tenn.

Law graduate of the University of Virginia, 1902. Previously in National Guard, re-entered service when America went into war, and was assigned to command First Battalion, 119th Infantry. Assistant Chief of Staff, 33d Division in France. Now Senior Colonel, 81st Division Reserve. Named in Act of Congress as one of the founders of American Legion. First Commander, Tennessee Department. Member National Executive Committee nine years. Senior member of his law firm. Also President and General Counsel, Memphis Street Railway Company.

Raymond Fields
of Guthrie, Okla.

Enlisted a month after this country entered World War and spent 25 months in military service 42d or Rainbow Division. Member Legion National Executive Committee, 1929-1935, Oklahoma Department Commander, 1939, now on National Publications Commission. Publisher, with associates, of eight Oklahoma papers—at Guthrie, Wewoka, Okemah, Weatherford, Guymon, Bethany, Oklahoma City, and Fairview. Four-time president of Guthrie Chamber of Commerce, only man to be re-elected.

Edward N. Scheiberling
of Albany, N. Y.

Law graduate of Union University, 1912. After attending Plattsburg Training Camp, commissioned second lieutenant infantry, 1916, first lieutenant, 1917. Went overseas in May, 1918. Commissioned captain in October. Chairman Legislative Committee Legion Department of New York six years, sponsoring important veteran legislation enacted. New York Department Commander, 1935-36. Member Legion National Legislative Committee, 1939-40. Justice, City Court of Albany 1924-29. Past President Albany County Bar Association. Member of several State commissions.

Milo J. Warner
of Toledo, Ohio

Law graduate of Ohio State University, 1916. With National Guard on Mexican border, 1916-17. Went overseas, April, 1918, as captain of Battery B, 76th Artillery. Wounded severely during bombing raid in July and was returned to United States. Elected National Vice-Chairman American Legion, 1934. Has been Ohio Department Commander, member of the National Executive Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee. Past President of the Toledo Bar Association. Has served for five years as a member of the Toledo Industrial Peace Board.

'40-8' Engines Thrill Daddy –Sonny, Too

More than two score Legion-made steam locomotives have been huffing, puffing, and chugging (unusual for steam) about Boston with such frequency since the Legion's fun-making 40 and 8 arrived that local motorists will probably drive into Atlantic Ave., — usually the motorists' nightmare, with all its real railroad engines and freight cars,—for a moment of relaxation!

Grownups as well as children have been as much thrilled by the sight of these monsters of the highways as they would be at seeing one of the railroad world's newest streamliners. And why? Well, everyone knows father buys the train for Sonny, but Sonny is seldom allowed to touch it.

And here on the road was a train Daddy could really operate, if he only had the chance. Sonny didn't have to persuade Daddy to take a closer look.

Each engine that came into sight received the same scrutiny, and when they parked for a moment in their wanderings they were engulfed in a flash by curious sons and more curious fathers.

Father looked over the construction very carefully mumbling to himself, "Hmm-m-m, if I had an old truck or automobile chassis, I could make one of these things myself." With this in mind, he'd study the remainder of the construction closely, and dream.

Meanwhile, Sonny with many other "sonnies" climbed into the engine cab or through the box cars, where they were given a royal welcome and shown around by the big boys in uniform who take keen pride in their monstrous toy.

Not all of the locomotives are large. One seen was no more than five feet long and three feet wide. It was painted a modest red and putt-putt-putted about as though powered by a gasoline washing machine engine.

Some of the larger locomotives were constructed very carefully—almost exact replicas of their big brothers on the rails. Others lampooned their noble predecessors in both construction and antic. Explosions occurred with almost clock-like regularity in all of them, large and small. The size of equipment proved no measure for the amount of clowning.

Willkie's Cousin Sure for Willkie!

Although Arthur Willkie of Fort Wayne, Ind., is in Boston for the annual American Legion convention, and not for politics, he could not resist putting in a good word today for the presidential qualifications of his first cousin, Wendell L. Willkie.

The Boston visitor's only objection to his cousin's candidacy for President is that "I don't see Wendell now as much as I used to." The Legionnaire is a member of the 40 and 8 Post of Fort Wayne. He talks Willkie, wears a Willkie button, and had Willkie printed on his tie. "You would never guess," he smiled, "that my name is Willkie."

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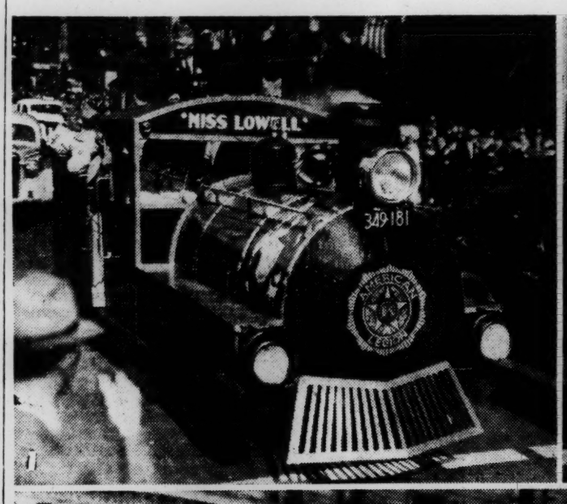
for Men and Women

'Mechanized' Units in the American Legion Parade



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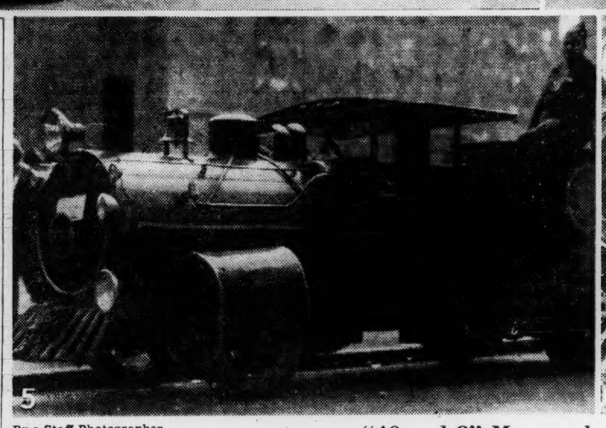

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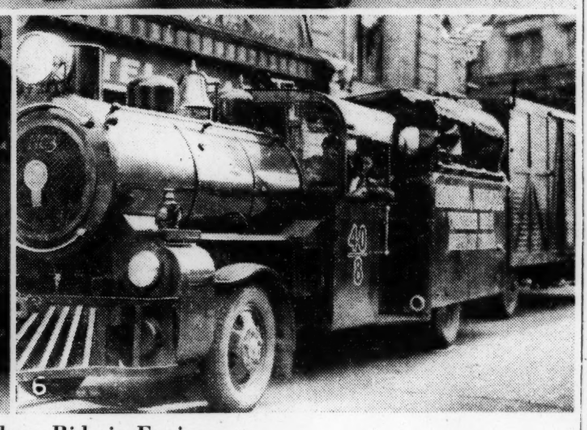

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By a Staff Photographer

"40 and 8" Merrymakers Ride in Engines

Scattered along the Legion Parade route in Boston, the engines and boxcars of these honored members of the Legion recalled the strong ties of friendship between France and the United States. The "40 and 8" units derive their title from the French boxcars, which held 40 men or 8 horses during the World War. (1) Engine of the Lowell, Mass., "40 and 8" unit. (2) Adoph Aageron is at the controls of the Battle Creek, Mich., engine. (3) The Detroit unit rides in the only wartime French boxcar in active use in the United States, a gift from French war veterans. (4) Boxcar group from Fort Wayne, Ind. (5) From Grand Rapids, Mich., with Clement Skuzenski holding the throttle and Gene Adriance riding high in the rear. (6) A. G. Carter in cab of Kokomo, Ind., car.

Relics of War On Exhibit For Legionnaires

Even Harvard University's Widener Library has gone out of its way to welcome the American Legionnaires.

For their special benefit, it is announced, an exhibit of items from the library's World War collection has been arranged in showcases for public view.

Early bombing raids, propaganda leaflets dropped by British and American fliers over German cities, food ration tickets, paper stockings and other evidences of privation—all these are illustrated in the exhibit.

Emphasis has been placed on propaganda methods employed by both sides. In addition to the leaflets, picture post cards, "factual" pamphlets and newspaper articles are shown.

One set of post cards in German attacks the Italians of 1915 as "treulos" and "falsch." Another ridicules the Russian Army for its defeat at Tannenberg.

The French, it is demonstrated, even appealed to Aesop's Fables to maintain civilian morale. France in one instance is pictured as the tortoise, Germany as the hare.

German paper stockings are advertised as providing "excellent protection for the feet against cold and frost."

Activities of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps in 1917-18 are illustrated in photographs and diary records. A letter is shown from King George V expressing thanks for the services of the Harvard University Hospital Unit with the British forces.

Right Will Win, British Lads Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 25—"Our hospitality to them is but a small gesture compared with what England has done and is doing for us each hour," Dr. Lewis Perry, Headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy, said in his welcoming address to English boys who have just joined the student body.

"We open school in perilous times, yet with faith that right will triumph. No government not founded on sound morals can long endure. Hitler may win the war but the government which he leads is built on falsity and brutality and on contempt for the common man. Evil times and evil men do pass."

"In England the test is by fire. In America we are exerting every effort to help England and our help is becoming more and more valuable. But if our help is not enough, then we, half prepared, must go through what England is enduring now."

Humphrey Company Elects H. T. Hand, Jr., to Board

Herbert T. Hand, Jr., an executive of the H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston advertising agency, has been elected to the Board of Directors of that organization.

Before joining the Humphrey Company several years ago, Mr. Hand was, for many years, an executive in the Boston office of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs Roundtable.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.
10:30 p. m.—"Wake Up, America"—Democracy in Action.

Legion Exodus Follows Peak Of Big Parade

Although serious deliberations of the American Legion were just beginning today, the exodus of visitors from Boston was already well under way. Reaching its peak yesterday for the big parade, the surge of humanity toward Boston was being reversed today.

Several Legion posts boarded trains for home last night. Sixteen others, representing points from Mississippi to Chicago, were scheduled to take New York, New Haven and Hartford trains today. Extra service to the New England States and points in New York was being maintained today by the Boston & Maine, to take care of Legionnaires and spectators who remained in Boston all night after the parade.

The mass movement out of Boston is expected to continue all week, with the largest exodus today, tomorrow and Friday. Half-fare railroad excursion tickets expire at midnight, so many New England visitors left today. Many Legion units will depart tomorrow and Friday, as the Legion's business sessions are concluded.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Sept. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Walter Gieseking, Piano Concert. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m., DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Gay Tunes from Operettas. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian March, Orchestra; Songs by Baron Gyorgy Banffy. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Variety "Starlight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.31 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Thoughts and Things." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. Macdonell. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Casa Continental"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Frank Gagen's Orch.	John Kiley, organist
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Organ Melodies	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	El Paseo Troubadors	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	World Dramas	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Music; vocal duo	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Dinner Dance"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Political talk	Fred Hoey; music	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Shall We Waltz"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy; drama	"On With the Dance"	Musical Rendezvous	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Can the Western Hemisphere Be Invaded?"	"Fireside Time"
8:15				Musicale
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Midnight"; drama	Party, Louise Massey and the Westerners		Sports program
8:45 Drama; news				The Eton Boys
9:00 Star Theater:	"Song of Your Life"	Abbott and Costello;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalists; orch.	"Song of Your Life"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30 Network program	Dan Tobin, talk	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Sheep and Goats Club";	
9:45 Network program	"Frontline Headlines"	dramatic sketch	R. Huey, m. c.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Kay Kyser's College of	Local Program	Dal Danford's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War	"Cavalcade of Stars"	Musical Knowledge	Local Program	The Blue Blazers
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	Sen Henry Cabot Lodge	Weather Service	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Wohl's Sophisticates
11:30 "Swing Club"	Earl Browder, talk	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Musical Interlude	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	Shopping With Cosette	"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	Studio Speaker	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	"The Man I Married"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Church in the Wildwood	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	American Legion Auxiliary Program	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Legion Interviews	"Road of Life"; sketch	Poultry talk	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Wife Saver," sketch	"Against the Storm"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"		News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	Dramatic Sketch	Musical Interlude	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills; house-	Johnson Family"	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"; soloists
1:45 "Road of Life"	Am. Legion Interviews	hold talk	Sports Matinee	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; records	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Alba Tosi and Dario
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Program	Miani, song recital
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Novachord solos
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Console Capers"
4:00 Network Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	ington Senators baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Musical Interlude	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox - Washington	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Jay Wesley, sports	Mal. Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Am. Legion Speaker	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Republican Speakers	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport Comment; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Louis Panico's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalists	prano; violin; organ	"Serenade"; records	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Canadian Holiday";	"Good News"; variety	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	program	"Moonlight Sonata"	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Sports Program
8:45 Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Mastersingers	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Dorothy Lamour, Walter Huston, Kirsten Flagstad; variety; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Am. Legion Address		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mad Luke"; dramatic	Rudy Vallee Variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	sketch and talk in memorial tribute to Frank Luke, flier		Musical program	Allan Roth's Orchestra
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports		"Listener's Playhouse," dramatic sketch	News Service	Henry King's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War			Morton Gould's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; "Midnight	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there's one thing that just about overpowers us . . . it's the people who can manage a budget! Not that we haven't the greatest amount of respect for them, for indeed we have. It's just that they over-awe us, as 'twere, because it all seems like such an accomplishment to us, who can't boast of any results at all in that direction.

However, the idea did seem somewhat simplified when we saw the Home Budget Banks at Filene's recently. They sell for a dollar; which takes care of six little budget banks that are all together. We'd say that the average household could stand two of them, side by side, what with the umpteen different directions the money must fly out in; but maybe you could do it with six. You see all the coins and bills you can corral together are put into their respective banks through the coin and bill slots, and you get a flock of little labels on which you can write down what that particular bank money is for. You know, rent, insurance, clothing, recreation, mortgage interest, and so on far into the night! It's all equipped with a lock and key, and very professional looking for so little money. You can have it in either walnut, red, green, or blue; in case you have a preference. And you'll find them on the street floor right around the stationery department.

Lots of Comfort In Cantilever Shoes

You know it isn't just the women who dash around in silly shoes . . . and then complain. Men, too, find that an occasional jaunt around the city streets via their own two feet, and not a taxi, serves to remind them that their shoes aren't exactly overcomfortable. All of which might also serve to remind them that they might switch over to those flexible Cantilevers that are sold at McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Shop, upstairs at 145 Tremont Street. Incidentally, from our last notes, prices are a bit lower, too. And these shoes are designed and built with the idea of making papa think he's back home in his carpet slippers . . . that's how much comfort there's supposed to be in a pair!

Foundation Garment For the Larger Women

Sometimes we tell you about foundation garments that cost quite a bit . . . and whereas that's all right for the women who can afford to pay the price, there are also women around that can't. And it makes it a bit of a problem if the woman is in the 42 to 54 bracket, because garments in those sizes are not exactly easy to find at a low price. At least not those that are made with rhyme or reason. Hence you may be interested to know that MacDonnell's, which is a shop that caters particularly to larger women (in dresses and all kinds of clothes) has a foundation garment called the "Fitrite" that they make much of When we came across it, it was down to an even $5, ordinarily $6 and something. Anynow it's all one piece, and we'd say that it would be pretty good at correcting figure faults and what not, inasmuch as it has all been scientifically constructed, with inner belt lacing and other salient features. This store is on Temple Place, at number 35, and if yours is the problem of large sizes, we think you'll find many a solution here, where they actually deal in them constantly.

P. S. If you've never tried any of those lush Alexander de Markoff toiletries, now is your chance to get in on a whole lot of them for only a dollar each. A special way to introduce to you the nice creams and make-up removers, colognes and so on. At Jordan Marsh's. Sheer-sheer hosiery and short skirts demand satin-smooth legs. Such as can be acquired with "Wonderstoen," which acts as a dry eraser. $3 . . . but it lasts for ages. At R. H. Stearns in their toiletries department right on the street floor.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Simpler Government Drive Gains in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25—The movement to simplify government in New Hampshire with the aim of greater efficiency and less expense as the objectives is gaining in support. The most commonly suggested means of achieving this is partial or entire elimination of county governments which are argued as being needless and actually constituting duplication of effort. Today New Hampshire has nine counties each of which has an entire organization and each of which draws on its cities and towns for real estate taxes to pay the cost of county government. County government in New Hampshire is a stage between local and State government. As the State government seeks to distribute part of the costs of government more evenly over the entire State, county governments do this in more limited areas. This is particularly true with relief activities which are the chief financial items to the county governments. Taxpayers organizations are working for the revision of the county government system but State Senator William Weston of Hancock says the county government should be merged into one State-wide county handling only those affairs that could not be handled by the cities and towns and by the State.

The Guard and the Vote

Just what effect on the coming State election the absence of the National Guard units from New Hampshire will have remains to be seen. New Hampshire's law covering absentee voting declares that "any voter who is absent from the city, town or place in which he is qualified to vote, on the day of election of Presidential electors, or who, by reason of physical disability, is unable to vote in person, may vote for Presidential electors." He is prohibited, however, from voting for State candidates. The Secretary of State is empowered to provide special absentee ballots for such voting with the restriction that they have "the names of candidates for no other offices than those of Presidential electors." While this situation must stand as it is for the November election as the Legislature does not meet until January it is highly possible for absentee voting to include possibly Senators, Congressmen, and the Governor.

Child Refugees

Already more than 150 private families in New Hampshire have informed the State Committee of the United States Committee for the Care of European children that they are prepared to give homes in this country to European refugee children for the duration of the war. Temporary housing for approximately the same number has been volunteered by children's homes and other such organizations.

Tourist Trade Holds Up

New Hampshire's summer tourist business showed but a slight decrease for 1940 as compared with 1939, according to preliminary figures compiled by the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission. The Commission places the drop in the summer tourist business at 3 per cent. The information booths upon which figures are assembled disclosed that through Sept. 3 a total of 97,486 cars carrying 283,002 passengers stopped for information as compared with 100,571 cars with 294,695 passengers in the same period of 1939.

Training for Defense Workers

At the present time about 400 New Hampshire men are attending vocational training schools for national defense workers, according to State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle. The classes are being held at Nashua, Concord, Portsmouth, Dover, Laconia, Franklin, and Claremont. The subjects being taught at the classes include machine shop work, pattern-making, sheet metal work, automobile mechanics, woodworking, blueprint reading and related mechanics, and electric shop work.

Legion's 'Cavalcade of Stars' To Mark Convention Program

The "Cavalcade of Stars," a $20,000 entertainment planned for the American Legionnaires tonight at the Boston Garden will bring to a climax the social events of the Legion convention.

Previously the "Cavalcade" was slated to be given at National League Field, but inclement weather caused the entertainment to be transferred to the Garden.

More than 15,000 Legionnaires and their guests are expected to attend the show, which will be sponsored by American Legion Post 1,190 of New York. Members of the post arrived in Boston by chartered plane yesterday to direct the Cavalcade.

Among the headliners scheduled for the show are Ben Bernie, Tommy Dorsey, Sophie Tucker, Shep Fields, and Rufe Davis. Ben Bernie, "the old Maestro," will lead his orchestra and serve as Master of Ceremonies.

"God Bless America" will be sung by Miss Tucker. Other singers will include the Bailey Sisters with Ben Bernie's Orchestra and Frank Sinatra of Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, Mayor W. A. Bennett of Worcester and Senator T. S. Greene of Rhode Island are among the prominent guests expected to watch the performance. Each registration book given to Legionnaires contains an admission ticket to the show.

Other attractions of the show include the Pied Pipers, harmony quartet; Honey Family, dancers; Buddy Rich, drummer; Rainbow Conga and Rhumba dancers Ben Yost's Varsity Eight; Shretto's, unicycle act; Monroe and Grant, dancers, and 16 television girls.

With this the only entertainment on the official program today, it is expected that sight-seeing busses which were at a standstill yesterday, together with river boats and Nantasket steamers, will do a large volume of business. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, may slow these forms of entertainment as much as did the big parade yesterday.

Boston Busy Cleaning Up After Parade

With torn bunting, battered peach baskets, lonely grandstands and littered papers adorning downtown streets, Boston was busy today cleaning up after the biggest parade in New England's long history.

An unsung battalion of street cleaners moved in the wake of bedecked marchers and millions of spectators, shortly after midnight, and hauled off tons and tons of rubbish. The parade had come to an end at 10:15 p. m. When the shops opened, the bulk of the debris had been carted off.

Tons of Rubbish

More than 160 truckloads—or 210 tons—of rubbish was removed last night, plus 400 truckloads of boxes and baskets, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland said today.

Shortly after midnight two motor-driven flushers—one rented from a contractor in Lowell and another borrowed from the City of Chelsea—went over the route to wet the debris and make it uninflammable.

Fifty-four trucks, six mechanical street sweepers, two horse-drawn sweepers, 233 city employees and 300 welfare workers then descended on the area to load and cart off the rubbish.

This morning the night crews were replaced by eight trucks and 60 men from the highway division, who went over the route again to make it as clean as they could.

Last Barricade

This morning carpenters took down the last barricades before plate glass show windows. Window trimmers arranged new displays. Shop keepers swept masses of debris from their doorways to the gutter, making new work for the street cleaners, many of whom were still on the job.

Amid a drizzly mist, which mercifully postponed its coming until today, workmen began dismantling the huge grandstands along Tremont Street. Sodden rubbish covered the pavement underneath.

There was still confetti and rubbish along the route at 10 a. m., and pushcart operators—known as "hokie-pokie men" by the street cleaning forces—wielded stiff-bristled brushes to make the streets tidy. At Church Green, on Summer Street, in the shopping district, peach baskets were piled neatly to be carted off. A big truck slowed traffic on Washington Street while it picked up a similar stack of boxes and baskets.

Everyone seemed pleased today with the success of the big show. Even Legionnaires, who had a big day of it yesterday, wore bright faces downtown this morning. A policeman on Tremont Street at West Street was singing in the rain as he directed traffic. National Commander Raymond J. Kelly declared that "in color, pageantry and enthusiasm, the annals of the American Legion contain no parallel to this 1940 parade."

Carried 1,300,000

The Boston Elevated reported it carried 1,300,000 passengers—an all-time record—the day of the parade. Railroad companies reported their business equalled and perhaps exceeded that of Legion Parade day in 1930. Bus lines gave similar accounts. Airline companies had to augment regular runs.

Police today praised the orderliness of the crowd. Even the thousands in the "lost battalions," who couldn't see the parade at all because of the solid walls of humanity lining the streets, and who wandered in vain seeking a crack of daylight through the crowd, were philosophical and orderly, they said.

And for those who did see the procession—there were colorful memories. They won't soon forget the crashing bands and the gay uniforms, nor will they forget such details as the two-mile tap dancing exhibition of Bill Robinson, negro dancing star, or the cocky majorette who toe-danced her way, or the generous spectator who presented a live red rooster to the dignitaries in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's reviewing stand.

Trade Expansion At Port of Boston Runs to Millions

Port of Boston Business

Imports in the Massachusetts customs district, covering chiefly the port of Boston, are nearly $11,000,000 ahead of last year and exports are larger by more than $3,500,000, according to figures made public today at the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The figures assure Boston of holding its position as second port in the country for the valuation of imports. Its nearest competitor is Philadelphia which was nearly $10,000,000 below the Boston figure.

The value of imports for the first seven months of this year totaled $92,432,353 against $81,477,146 for the similar period a year ago. Exports were valued at $16,011,678 contrasted with $12,572,744.

Philadelphia, which for a time was ahead of Boston, reports imports for the first seven months valued at $82,644,412 compared with $74,593,828 last year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Sep. 21, 1940	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$3,026,314	$2,680,752
Imports for warehouse	243,196	1,196,191
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	682,256	822,793
Duties collected	680,840	610,285
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,288,948	1,926,152
	Fiscal year July 1 to Sept. 21	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	24,030,833	11,047,030
Duties collected	$6,263,278	$5,923,942

Memories of the Legion's Big Parade

Wide World; by a Staff Photographer

A Few of the Groups That Made a Hit With the Crowd

(1) The St. Paul, Minn., Post No. 8 Indians passing down Tremont Street. (2) The Majorette of the Norfolk, Va., drum and bugle corps strutting past the reviewing stand of the National Commander on Tremont Street. (3) Crowd at Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue watching parade. (4) The beautiful float of Atlantic City Post No. 2 rounding the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. The float features an Atlantic City beauty standing on top of a gun turret.

Legion Gets Many Bids for Its Conventions

As the Convention opened: Symphony Hall looked more like a hall and less like a place of symphony . . . Banners and signs hung over the balcony: "New Orleans Wants You in 1942," one read. . . . Each delegation displayed banners booming their favorite son for National Commander. . . . "Milwaukee, A bright Spot," proclaimed a heart-shaped poster on each Legionnaire's chair. . . .

The official band did not open with "God Bless America," surprise! . . . But it made third place, with Ohio and the Washington Post March nosing it out. . . . One of the earliest and biggest sights on the floor: "Man Mountain" Dean, he's Assistant National Sergeant at Arms. . . . Mrs. Earnest McCoy the first woman to be a Sergeant at Arms looked proud and happy. . . .

A buddy by the name of Johnny gave out with a song he composed to entertain the boys before business began. Its title, "Why Don't They Hang Their Hats Across the Ocean?" . . .

Add Things That Touch the Heart: The single delegate from Belgium trying to find a place to strike his lone standard. . . .

A reproduction of the Liberty Bell called the Convention to order. . . . Commander Raymond J. Kelly had trouble with opening resolutions because of amplifying difficulties. . . . The delegates at the back of the hall couldn't hear, so they shouted "No" to every resolution. . . . After a powerful "No," Commander Kelly shouted, "Did you hear the resolution?" "No," shouted the minority. . . . The vote on everything was "No" until they could hear. . . .

The standards bearing the state name of each delegation also gave

With the Legionnaires

some trouble. . . . Down in the front of the hall the standards stood up so high that they obscured the vision of the delegates in the rear. . . . Till someone had an idea. . . . A saw was produced and they were cut down three feet. . . .

With the Marchers: Talking with Ed Hickey from San Antonio who came 3,400 miles to the convention on a one-cylinder scooter: Parades don't bother him. He's been in them for years. He says "Someday I'm goin' to write a book!" . . .

A woman complete with camp chair, reading matter and thermos jug sitting smack at the corner of Dartmouth Street and Commonwealth Avenue at 8:30, waiting for the parade. . . . The Fort Lauderdale "Vet" having trouble with a ten-foot-long, stuffed alligator. . . .

The very distinguished looking gentleman from Indiana trying to hire four boys at $1 apiece to carry a sign in the parade which read: "America, love it or leave it." . . . The St. Paul Post complete with costumes costing $40,000—so they say. Their girl drum major practicing cartwheels . . .

The man who carried a six-foot ladder down Commonwealth Avenue into parade lines, with a determined "the-better-to-see-you-with" air. . . . The boys doing a land-office business with baskets and boxes to stand on at twenty-five cents each. . . . sold for keeps. . . . The fire hydrants with faucets on for thirsty marchers. . . . Two members of the sea scouts' band having a sleep, curled up in bass horns in the middle of Commonwealth Avenue. . . .

Be Prepared, was the motto of the woman who had a long clothesline linking her with her four children . . . She said, "If one of us is goin' to be lost, all five will be" . . . There was no doubt about it, the favorite band tune was "God Bless America" . . . Marie Hoffman, Indianapolis majorette, strutted practically all the parade route on her toes. . . .

They were all out of step but Commander Raymond J. Kelly—he joined the parade at the wrong place. Shsh . . . What really happened though was that after accepting salutes from 100,000 marchers he fell in with the last Massachusetts Division to bring the giant spectacle to a close. . . .

Note for the future: "This was the last parade graced by the famous mounted 110th cavalry detachment . . . 104 years of glorious history rode into the past . . . From now on they will parade in mechanized units. . . .

Pegasus, the winged horse of poetry, rode in the parade with a Legionnaire astride its bucking back . . . It was a trick auto with an extra wheel in the middle of the back so that it could rear its horse nose in the air . . . When it did, small boys shouted, "Hiho Silver" . . . The Texas delegation wore $30 ten-gallon hats. . . .

Hub Engineer Gets Medal

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—George A. Sampson, Boston consulting engineer, was awarded the Dexter Brackett Memorial Medal by the New England Water Works Association at its convention here

Legion Hears Green Pledge Aid of Labor

Continued from Page 1

besides the formal remarks of Mr. Green and Mr. Dushane, the long-awaited committee reports. When these are finally acted upon the Legion will have taken a stand, during a period of acute international unrest, on such an all-important subject as the extent and type of national defense it prefers, and it is expected will have defined its attitude toward the conduct of foreign relations.

A considerable dossier of resolutions presented for consideration were aimed at Communists, Bundists and other groups considered subversive. These ranged from urging the banning from the ballot of candidates representing those groups and denying them use of public halls and schools for meetings to demands for an end to all foreign language radio programs in the United States. Registration of Communists and Bundists was urged.

The Dies Committee was endorsed and it was urged that its work be continued. Additional personnel for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was recommended.

Condemnation of the American Youth Congress was advised.

Dramatic evidence of the Legion's pro-British attitude was given by the cheers and applause when Mr. Green, in the course of his address, reaffirmed his aid-to-Britain stand. He said:

"America is still at peace, and we pray, as peace-loving people, that we may be spared the ravages of war. We are opposed to the participation of our country in the European war, although our sympathies are with the heroic democracies which are resisting with all their power the attempt that is being made to destroy them.

"In a very large way, these democracies are standing between America and the invading armies of the totalitarian nations. So long as these democracies stand, resist and safeguard the Atlantic Ocean lanes of travel and communications, we in America are safe. Only when and if this extended line of defense is broken down will we be menaced by the threat of invasion.

"So long as the 'Battle of Britain' is being fought, there will be no 'Battle of America.'"

Principal electioneering efforts today seemed to be focused on a "stop Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D., seemed to be regarded as the present favorite for the post of National Commander.

Foresees Mighty Army

Mr. Dushane declared that the American Army of 1940 "will be better educated than any army ever assembled in the world."

The average youth of today, he pointed out, has completed the second year of high school. He has done a great deal of reading and has a much better understanding of history and civics than the recruits of 1917, for, then, the average young man had less than a seventh-grade education.

"There has been," Mr. DuShane said, "an increase of over 1,200 per cent in high school enrollment since 1917, and over 65 per cent of our young people have attended high school."

"For a number of year," Mr. DuShane said, "I have had unusual opportunities to learn the problems, attitudes and loyalties of American teachers. Let me assure you that no group is more loyal to democracy or more determined to preserve American liberty and procedure than the teachers of this country. We do not condone or seek to protect any teacher who attempts to destroy democracy. Nor would we defend or knowingly use any textbook or course of study seeking to substitute communism of fascism for American democracy. There may be a few teachers whose beliefs and teachings are anti-democratic. There may be courses of study in a few communities which are subversive. These should be dealt with individually without undermining public confidence in the loyalty and effectiveness of the great mass of American teachers.

"There are a few citizens who are unduly alarmed by exaggerated statements about our schools being controlled by radicals. I hope the American Legion will assist us in maintaining the public confidence in our schools which is absolutely necessary if the teachers are to take their full share in defending and perpetuating our democratic ways.

"The American Legion has given its support to education. I wish to assure you that this support is justified. The educational journals of the country are earnestly discussing how we may better teach our youth about democracy.

Navy Reaches Goal of 5,000 Reserve Officer Trainees

Recruiting for Class V-7 in the United States Naval Reserves, has been stopped, because the goal of 5,000 has been reached, it was announced today by Lieut. Commander H. A. Ellis, at the Boston Navy Yard. The recruiting began in June and was expected to continue into January, for this Class, V-7, which is for young men between 19 and 26, with two years of college education, to train for officers' positions in the Naval Reserves.

New Zealand Expands Air Aid for Britain

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) Prime Minister Peter Fraser said Sept. 24 that by the end of 1940 New Zealand will have sent 1,465 pilots, observers, and air gunners to England and Canada.

Green Urges Aid to Britain In Address Before Legion

Extracts from the address of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, before the American Legion convention here today follow:

Surely it would seem logical and sound for the people of the United States to extend to Great Britain and her heroic Army and Navy all support possible short of war. If Great Britain wins, democracy wins, and that means we here in America, the defenders of democracy, win also.

We earnestly pray that Great Britain may effectively stop those who have ruthlessly invaded and subdued the democracies of continental Europe; that she may be triumphant in the greatest crisis the world has ever faced.

The real issue, now made clear, is that the dictators of totalitarian nations are in accord on a policy of aggression, the chief objective of which is the subjugation of all democratic nations and the substitution of autocracy in government for democracy and democratic procedure.

The three dictators of Europe—Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini—have become principals in a common alliance against democracy. Since the formation of this alliance each of them and the nations they represent have joined in the prosecution of a cruel, inhuman, barbaric war against peaceful, defenseless people, living in free, democratic countries.

The triumph of democracy means the preservation of liberty, freedom, and the American way of life. The triumph of totalitarianism means dictatorship, regimentation, the control of the individual and his activities by the state, and the destruction of freedom of assemblage, freedom of press freedom of speech, and the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

Communism is as hateful and despicable as Naziism or Fascism to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. We are against them all—Communism, Fascism, and Naziism.

The American Federation of Labor stands squarely and uncompromisingly with the American Legion in demanding that immediate steps be taken to curb and outlaw the activities of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist organizations, now operating throughout the Nation. . . .

So long as this great army of unemployed is available for service, it is foolish for unthinking people to suggest that standards—economic, social, and industrial — established through collective bargaining and legislation, should be lowered. There should be no retreat along this line. . . .

The American Federation of Labor opposed the conscription bill while it was pending in Congress because we thought that the system of voluntary enlistment should be given a further trial. But now that the selective service bill is the law of the land, I wish to announce here and now that the American Federation of Labor will give it the fullest support.

Labor will do everything in its power to help the Government make the draft a success and to protect the rights of the millions of young men who are drafted in the next few years.

Colby's Head Urges Getting Of Education

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 25 (AP)—Students were told by Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby College, today that it was their patriotic duty to carry out their educational programs so that "they will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country."

In his opening assembly address, he explained that the conscription bill provided that college students subject to the draft might have their calls deferred until the end of the college year.

President Johnson asserted that American participation in the war "does not seem to me likely in the near future" but added that "warned by the experience of countries unprepared, we have definitely and wisely entered upon an unprecedented program of preparation, and this program will inevitably affect Colby College."

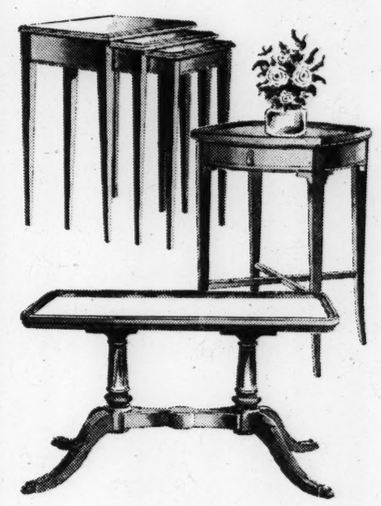
He expressed confidence that the youth of today would meet any national emergency with "devotion and courage" equal to that of the college boys of 1861 or 1917.

A Major in the Rehabilitation Service in the World War, Mr. Johnson said "What I saw in Army hospitals seared my soul with a loathing for war. But when a mad dog is at large, he must be confined or destroyed."

Willkie Dates in N. E.

DARTMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 25 (AP)—United States Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Committee Chairman has announced that Wendell Willkie, G. O. P. Presidential candidate, would visit Fall River and New Bedford either Oct. 9 or 10.

1817 PRAY'S 123rd ANNIVERSARY SALE 1940



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C. Star Sapphire set with two accenting diamonds $27.50
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THE DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Network of Defense Roads In Prospect for the N. E. Area

Assurances have been given in Washington that New England will hold a preferred place in the Nation's contemplated program of defensive highway building to make way for the rapid movement of troops and mechanized army units, it is learned from local authoritative sources.

The program is said to envisage a New England-wide network of new and improved defense roads connecting supply bases, mobilization centers and industrial areas. These short, connecting roads are believed in military circles to be of greater strategic value in times of war than the frequently flouted long-distance motorways designed for motor tourists to avoid all population centers.

How far the Federal Government has gone with these plans is not definitely known, although agencies working closely with Washington in New England say that co-operative studies are under way to locate so-called strategic roads within the Nation's six-state, northeastern outpost.

All State departments of public works and highways in New England have sent detailed mappings of their highway systems to Washington, it is stated, with recommendations included for developing a local network of highways capable of taking the strain of wartime traffic.

New England's vulnerable location in the event of foreign invasion and the Nation's responsibility for defending Canada should that country be attacked are the reasons for emphasizing road building in these parts.

Two Kinds of Roads

In alluding to defense highways, the layman must get used to the terms "access" and "strategic" highways. These were explained by New England authorities as follows: access refers to roads in the neighborhood of military posts and mobilization centers; strategic covers all highways having to do with the quick movement of troops and heavy equipment, including long distance motorways such as the proposed coastal express highway from Connecticut into Maine.

Under the defense program contemplated for New England the Federal Government is said to be classifying the allocation of funds under three distinct headings:

1 . . . For road requirements in the vicinity of military posts and garrisons.

2 . . . For highway facilities close to mobilization centers.

3 . . . For road requirements having to do with traffic service in important, wartime industrial districts.

In many of these districts throughout New England, roads either do not exist or are considered totally inadequate to meet a defense emergency. Engineers well remember the "access" plank board roads that had to be built in various army encampments during the last World War.

Bridges in Bad Shape

Other highways of strategic importance for the defense of New England are reported as having bottlenecks through towns and cities as well as at bridges and on certain long stretches of standard highways. It is roughly estimated that on 75,000 miles of so-called strategic highways of the Nation, only 10 to 15 per cent of the 16,000 bridges are unable to accommodate 15-ton tanks and that most of the others could handle the heaviest of army equipment.

In New England, the percentage is said to be considerably higher.

Questioned as to the desired standards for defense road construction, Army engineers said that hard surfaced roads should be capable of supporting a 9,000-pound wheel load on pneumatic tires, minimum width of bridges should be 20 feet, or at least four feet in excess of the approaching roads, and that 5 per cent grades should be the maximum for non-mountainous areas, with 8 per cent grades allowed in the mountains for a distance of not more than 500 consecutive feet.

Armies Now Travel Fast

In these specifications, full consideration is given to the fact that infantry units now travel at 40 miles an hour, that speeds of army travel have progressed from the ox cart's two miles an hour to the staff car's 70 miles an hour. Similarly, the division has increased its pace from 20 miles per day to 1,300 vehicles moving at the rate of 320 miles per day.

The hope is expressed that New England highway authorities will give careful consideration to "defense" requirements in all future road construction, in order to make the standard tourways available for military purposes.

Orders have already been given for the "streamlining" of at least five army divisions, which means the stepping up of army speeds. Mobility and speed have proved the greatest factor in the success of Germany's mechanized forces. And mobility and speed will be the foundation upon which New England will build its defense program, the authorities state.

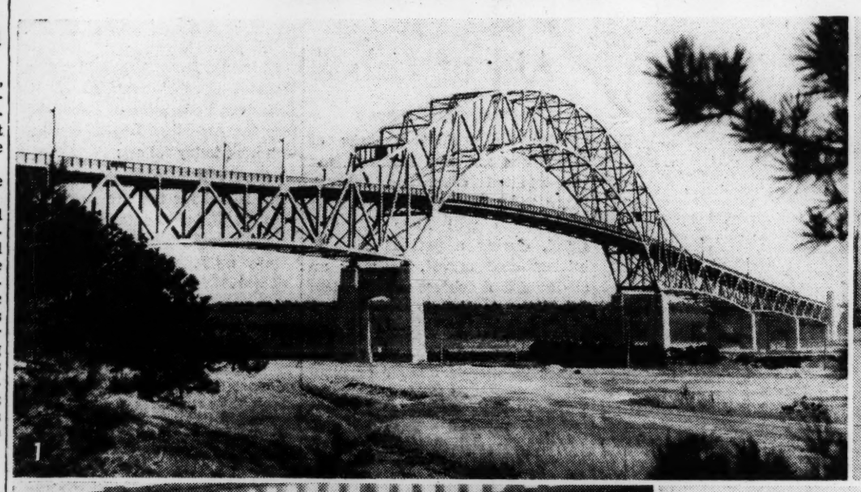
States Must Match Dollars

According to the Federal Works Administration, there is $197,000,000 on hand for the development of defense highways. To obtain these funds, the States will have to match each government dollar with one of their own. This program is not to be confused with the regular annual Federal funds allocated to New England for Federal aid highways, secondary and feeder roads and elimination of grade crossings. These funds to be made available not later than December are as follows:

Connecticut, $900,000; Massachusetts, $2,023,000; Maine, $1,160,000; New Hampshire, $670,000; Rhode Island, $670,000; Vermont, $670,000. Of these funds $999,000 is for grade crossings, money which the states receive without furnishing funds of their own. The other sums have to be matched to be obtained.

It is considered possible that with the allocation of these funds, the Government may open the way to their use for the improvement of defense highways which, in effect, are standard-use highways. And it is possible that some of these funds may be turned to the construction of the long contemplated network of limited motorways to cross the crisscross New England at vital, strategic points and designed, both from the standpoint of smooth, rapid tourist transportation and desired military speeds.

The Good and the Bad of New England's Roads



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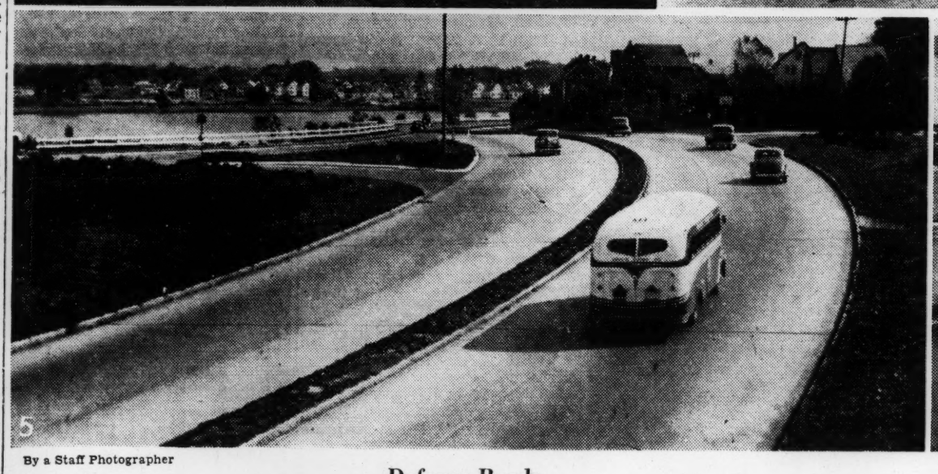

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By a Staff Photographer

Defense Roads **Bottlenecks**

(1) The bridge at Bourne, Mass., by comparison exaggerates the bottleneck visible in (2) on bridge over Mystic River in Charlestown. (3) Grade separation on Merritt Parkway in Connecticut is compared with traffic blockade (4) on Rutherford Avenue, Somerville, Mass. (5) Unhampered motor travel on Concord Pike, Belmont, Mass., as opposed to narrow traffic lane (6) in Cambridge, Mass.

Poletti Hits At Willkie In Vermont Rally

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 25 (AP)—New York's Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, said today that if Wendell Willkie is elected President, "he will have to apprentice the job."

Asserting the Republican Presidential candidate "lacks experience" in "running a country," Mr. Poletti told the Vermont State Democratic Convention that Mr. Willkie also is not a businessman, but "a Wall Street lawyer, and a spokesman for a gigantic utility holding company."

In fact, he added, "his whole life is one of contradiction." "He is a Democrat . . . running on the Republican ticket," Mr. Poletti said. ". . . . he is a former New Dealer . . . a former committeeman of Tammany Hall and he is now attacking Democratic political organizations. Nominated as a Wall Street lawyer, he is trying to run as an Indiana farmer

"This Democrat - Republican, New Deal-Anti-New Deal, Tammany Hall - non - political, Wall Street-farmer is forced to rely on campaign promises. If we scrutinize them . . . we find them full of contradiction, evasion and ambigiuty."

Mr. Poletti said President Roosevelt's foreign policy has "earned us the respect of the world" and "put us in the strongest possible position to carry out our defense plans."

As examples, he pointed to the recent Havana conference on South American relations and the joint United States-Canadian defense board.

Turning to the "social reforms" of relief, he said loans and grants to Vermont for public improvements "have totaled more than $60,000,000 in the Roosevelt administration."

Party Lines Down

FRYEBURG, Maine, Sept. 25 (AP)—Party lines apparently meant little here in the formation of a Willkie-for-President Club.

Charles F. Trumball, chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, was elected President, and John F. Weston, chairman of the Republican Town Committee, Vice-President.

R. I. Ticket Ready

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt had the Republican State Central Committee's endorsement today for re-nomination at the party's State convention on Friday.

The committee endorsed Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus, of West Warwick, for the United States Senate, and all other general state officers for renomination. Representative Edwin T. Scanlon of Providence was designated to succeed Mr. McManus.

United States Representatives Charles F. Risk and Harry Sandager were endorsed also.

Few Markets Being Found By Irish Wool Producers

Foreign Trade Flashes

It is becoming increasingly difficult for wool producers of Eire to find markets for their product, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Attempts of the Irish Minister of Supplies to negotiate with the British Government for the sale of wool are reported to have broken down over the question of price. About 11,000,000 pounds of wool is available for export, of a type similar to that which Great Britain is exporting, he said. On this account, the prices offered by British wool buyers are so low as to make sales of Irish wool unsatisfactory.

Japanese Industrial Control

Japanese Government authorities are reported to be drafting comprehensive plans for control of all domestic industries with a view to instituting uniform official regulations to be applied to industrial enterprises. The regulations are considered of outstanding importance as a possible indication of the extent of the Government's program for introducing national economy on a large scale.

Technicians to Peru

American technicians are to be sent to Peru to study the feasibility of installing cement factories in various sections of the country, it is reported from Lima. The studies will cover raw materials, centers of consumption, and the industrial characteristics of the proposed factories. At present there is only one cement factory in Peru, located in Lima. Objects of the new project are said to be to provide for production of cement in areas distant from Lima.

British Coal Exports

Increased exports of British coal to South America is sought to help maintain a satisfactory level of export trade. During 1938, last full year for which export statistics are available, British coal shipments to Argentina totaled 1,443,000 tons, with 354,000 tons to Brazil and 232,000 tons to Uruguay. Since the start of the war, however, coal importers in those countries have made commitments with United States coal interests, which are still in force.

Brazil's Cotton Production

Cotton production in southern Brazil for the 1939-40 season is officially estimated at about 296,000 metric tons of 1,367,000 bales. This compares with 1,349,000 bales, the final estimate of the previous year's crop.

Letter Week Is Oct. 6-12

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has issued a proclamation designating the week of Oct. 6-12, as Letter Writing Week and called upon all citizens to make "proper observance by writing letters; letters, perhaps, which they have been meaning to write and have neglected to do."

In indorsing this third annual observance of National Letter Writing Week, Governor Saltonstall said, "It is a splendid idea not only to think of one's friends and relatives, but to let them know that you have them in mind. This is the week to share your thoughts with distant loved ones by writing a letter. . . . Bonds of human relations can be lastingly cemented by using the vast network of our postal service."

Coast Guard Funds Favored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee has recommended expenditure of $520,000 to expand the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., to meet increasing enrollment of cadets being trained as commissioned officers.

Rear Admiral Russell Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said $208,000 would be used for enlarging barracks to care for 296 cadets with two in each room. Present facilities, he said, would house only 208 cadets with two in a room and cadets were forced to live three in a room.

The Committee also approved Admiral Waesche's request for $208,000 for a new boathouse, causeway and wharf to shelter boats used for training purposes.

N. E. Women's Conference In Final Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 25—The final of the three-day meetings of the New England Conference of Federations of Women's Clubs convened this morning at 10 o'clock in the convention hall of the New Ocean House. Mrs. Mary Pratt Potter pronounced the invocation which opened the meeting, a prayer that there might be instilled into the hearts of the women there a desire for those things "which add honor to the home, the state, the Nation, and the world."

Prospectuses of conference committees were read by Mrs. Robert S. Crosby, art; Mrs. Hazel Hammond Albertson, industry; and Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, American citizenship. Mrs. Arthur S. Atwood, President of the Brockton Women's Club, read from some of her own books; there was music by Jeanne Kimball, soprano, and Mary Bell Marshall, accompanist, and Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond gave a talk on what books can do for one today.

The final report of the Committee on Registration and Credentials was heard, and there was a short business meeting. No resolutions are to be passed by the New England Conference this year, it being the sense of the Conference that this should be left to the individual State federations.

Next year's meetings will be held in Rhode Island, though the city has not yet been definitely decided upon.

Bennington Names Sir Norman Angel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 25—Sir Norman Angel of Great Britain, Dr. Karl Polanyi formerly of Hungary, and Dr. Richard Goetz of Vienna have been appointed Resident Lecturers for the first semester at Bennington College. The appointment of these lecturers is a part of a plan to adjust the college to the national and international situation and to use its resources wherever possible to aid those who are victims of the present war in Europe. The lectureships are made possible by the diverting of funds normally used for the procuring of outside speakers, musicians, etc. into a special fund for honorary scholarships. Each of these men will deliver a series of lectures during their stay and will also hold informal conferences. They are urged to continue in whatever research and private work they may be engaged upon, and may enter into the informal life of the community as much or as little as they wish.

Maine Gourd Garden Pleases the Moths

Growing gourds is no dull affair. From the appearance of the first little plants to the gathering of the beautiful, fantastic harvest, it is all exciting, says Miss Alice P. Hall, Portland high school teacher, who raises gourds on a large scale in Turner, Maine, to supply the demands of her "Gourdcraft." Not the least exciting part of the business are the twilight moth-parties to which she invites friends on summer evenings.

There are two kinds of gourds: day bloomers whose flowers are pollinated by bees, and night bloomers whose blooms are pollinated by nocturnal insects. The first have large, coarse, yellow, pumpkinlike flowers. The second have beautiful, fragile, white blossoms endowed with perfume as well as daintiness. At dusk, when a horde of visitors, including many of the Sphinx or hummingbird moths hover over the pale, fragrant disks set on quivering stems amnog the rich foliage, it is a rare spectacle.

Often Miss Hall takes a flashlight down to the gourd-patch and points out to her friends the various kinds of moths, for while it is the hawk or hummingbird moths that do the pollinating, frequently other and handsomer moths are attracted by the light. It is not unusual, for instance, for the pale green Luna, the giant brown and rose-colored Cecropia or the pretty spotted beige Polyphemus to put in a brief appearance.

Her gourd farm, with its many beds of special varieties, its arbors overrun with vines, and its acre of gourds that have been given sunflowers and corn to climb on, is situated on a bend of the placid Nezinscott River just as it enters the village of Turner.

Part of the farm is at the back of the attractive house where Miss Hall lives and in which she has her Gourdcraft shop and workrooms, and part of it is on the other side of the road from the house. The season in Maine is so short and gourds require so much warmth and sunshine that every day counts. So Miss Hall prepares the land and plants the seeds directly in the hills where they are to grow as early as she can be reasonably certain there will be no frost to cut down the tender seedlings.

At last harvest time arrives, gay and colorful, and Miss Hall gathers her crop. The Lagenarias, fruits of the white-flowered vines, may be allowed to remain in the field all winter if desired as nature will complete the hardening of their already hard shells and they must become perfectly dry and hard before they can be converted into a variety of useful and beautiful articles. But the Cucurbitas, fruits of the yellow blossoms, can stand only a little frost, and must therefore be gathered as soon as fully mature, when the stems are dry and the fingernail will not dent the shell, Miss Hall says, and stored in a dry, airy room with plenty of light.

Having safely garnered the gourds, the next thing is to prepare them for the trade. The public, she says, is only beginning to appreciate the possibilities of dried gourds and therefore she has gone in especially for the Lagenarias which produce such well known forms as the bottle, dumb-bell, powder horn, dipper and club, all of which can be emptied of their seeds, cut in any desired manner, and decorated according to fancy. Lamp-bases, candle-holders, boxes, baskets, canteens are some of the things she uses them for.

Loveliest of all the Lagenarias is the Maranka or Dolphin, very hard-shelled, some nearly white, others dark grayish-green, glossy, with knobbed, ridgy surface and a long neck that turns back toward the body. It bears a striking resemblance to the swan in shape. Perceiving this Miss Hall originated her gourd-swan by merely painting on it a black head and upturned foot. Other Lagenarias, the bottle shapes, she transforms into penguins, leaving bits of the stem for bills and giving them shiny black necks and backs as well as funny, curved, flipper-like wings. These are so popular that she can hardly keep enough on hand for display.

Novelties in Gourds

Top: Gourd penguins made by Miss Alice P. Hall of Turner, Maine. Bottom: Gourds grown by Miss Hall at her gourd farm.

Martin to Preside At G. O. P. Convention

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be the permanent Chairman of the Republican State Convention to be held in Symphony Hall on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 10:30 a. m., it is announced.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will give the keynote speech. Other speakers include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill. The Convention will elect presidential electors, hear the reports of committees and pass on resolutions proposed at the convention.

Ballot Demand Of Guardsmen Busies Parties

With the primaries out of the way, Republican and Democratic State officials have turned their attention to providing their absent followers with absentee ballots, with particular reference to National Guardsmen who will be in camp or out of the State on Election Day, Nov. 5.

Republican officials disclosed today they have already distributed thousands of applications for the absentee ballots throughout New England, and had furnished a supply for the 211th and 241st Coast Artillery regiments which were inducted into Federal service this week.

Democratic officials have set up a bureau at their headquarters at 21 Beacon Street for handling the registration of absentee voters. The bureau is headed by John P. Coleman and Daniel J. Leahy who will handle the registration of voters for the Democratic Party in New England, according to William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Leaves for Texas

The 241st, a harbor defense regiment, will be on Boston Harbor Islands on the fifth of November, according to current plans. The 211th, however, is scheduled to leave for Texas in three weeks where they will spend the balance of their 12 months' training period.

This will take nearly 3,000 men from their homes and regular place of voting in Massachusetts and necessitate wholesale use of the absentee ballot if the troops desire to vote.

Voters expecting to be absent on Election Day must first obtain an application for the absentee ballot, fill it out and file it with city or town clerk of their home town. The ballot is mailed to the voter.

Approximately 5,000 members of four other New England Coast Artillery units will be similarly affected.

Strict Regulations

Regulations covering the marking of the ballot and mailing it back are strict. The ballot must be marked in the presence of an official authorized to administer oaths and "of no other person, in a municipality which is separated by at least one municipality from the city or town where the voter is registered."

The ballot must be enclosed in an envelope and sealed, and the affidavit on the envelope executed by the voter and official. The ballot should be returned to the clerk of the city or town where the voter is registered on or prior to election day and must reach the clerk before the hour of closing the polls.

Harvard Workers Pledge Haven For 10 Guest Children

A haven of safety in the hills of New England for 10 of London's homeless children will be provided by employees of Harvard University.

Such is the resolution, announced today, of cooks, waitresses, maintenance workers, and others in Harvard's non-faculty employ. At their own request, a collection is being taken to furnish and maintain a winter home in Topsfield, Mass., and a summer one in Francestown, N. H. The 3,000 workers plan to raise $5,000.

The Harvard employees' plan—which, it is insisted, is wholly on their own initiative—is believed to be the first such "group-hostel" project to be put forward for America's guest children.

Children will be drawn from London families in the lower income levels, and from areas most immediately in danger of bombing. Homeless boys and girls will be given first consideration.

In America, the 10 guests will be under the general supervision of Mrs. Ena Curry, who recently was in charge of large groups of evacuated children in Devonshire, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Durant have offered the free use of their land and house in Francestown for the summer home. Mr. Durant is Business Manager of the University.

Arrangements are being made by an employee committee composed of William Bunyon of Cambridge, Mass., Gladys H. McCafferty of Cambridge, and Dorothy C. Wilkins of Saugus, Mass.

N. E. Is Doubling Air Cadet Quota

New England will supply more than twice as many flying cadets to the Army this month as compared to a similar period last spring, according to early findings of the Flying Cadets Examining Board now concluding a tour of New England states.

The Board is in Boston today and will remain through Saturday.

By the end of this trip, it is expected that New England's quota of 80 flying cadets for the class starting in mid-October will be filled.

Candidates must be unmarried, must have passed their 20th birthday and not yet reached the 27th birthday. They must have completed two years of college education in a college which grants a degree for completion of a four-year course. For those who cannot entirely meet the education requirement, there will be a special written examination given at the Boston Army Base on Nov. 12.

New Films in Prospect for Boston—Modern Art Institute Plans

Deanna Durbin With Songs, And Hitchcock Thriller Due

A full list of new films is in prospect for the latter half of the week, with changes of program listed at all of the first-run houses except the Fine Arts, where "The Baker's Wife" starts a second week today.

The first of the new pictures is due to arrive today at the Keith-Memorial, where pre-view showings of "Spring Parade" are scheduled late this afternoon. There will also be preview performances of the second feature, "Yesterday's Heroes."

According to advance information "Spring Parade" gives Deanna Durbin a more mature role than any she has had in the past. The yarn seems to be a romantic one about a village girl who goes to the city and falls in love. Robert Cummings will be seen again as her leading man, and the cast will include Mischa Auer, Henry Stephenson, Butch and Buddy, Anne Gwynne, Walter Catlett, Samuel S. Hinds, Reginald Denny, and Peggy Moran.

Miss Deanna will sing four songs: "It's Foolish But It's Fun," "Waltzing in the Clouds," and "When April Sings," all by Robert Stoltz who wrote the music for "Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time," and "Blue Danube Dream," which is an adaptation by Hans Salter. Lyrics for the songs were written by Guss Kahn. The film was directed, as usual, by Henry Koster and produced by Joe Pasternak.

In addition to "Yesterday's Heroes" the program will include a new Disney cartoon, "Donald's Vacation."

★ ★ ★

'Foreign Correspondent'

At the State and Orpheum, the latest product of Alfred Hitchcock's direction will be on view tomorrow in "Foreign Correspondent." The narrative is a melodramatic one about a reporter who is sent abroad to find out about the impending war situation, and who becomes involved in all sorts of hair-raising adventures. In the cast are Joel McCrea, Laraine Day, Herbert Marshall, George Sanders, Robert Benchley, Albert Basserman, Edmund Gwenn, Harry Davenport, and Eduardo Ciannelli.

The companion feature will be "Out West With the Peppers." In the cast are Edith Fellows, Dorothy Peterson, Ronald Sinclair, and the Little Peppers.

★ ★ ★

'Rangers' and Football

A Western, "Rangers of Fortune," is scheduled for the Metropolitan starting Thursday, with Betty Brewer making her debut in a cast which includes Fred MacMurray, Albert Dekker, Patricia Morison, Gilbert Roland, Joseph Schildkraut, Dick Foran, and Minor Watson. The story has to do with an adventurous trio who come to the rescue of a hard-pressed publisher and his granddaughter, threatened by a gang of land grabbers. Sam Wood, director of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," was in charge of the production.

"The Quarterback," second feature, is a football romance starring Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. Stadium contests, the plots of gamblers, songs by Lillian Cornell, and the comedy of Edgar Kennedy find a place in the picture. Among those in the supporting cast are Alan Mowbray and William Frawley.

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Bowes' Graduates

At the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday, Major Bowes' Radio Graduates will provide the entertainment on the stage with a unit show including the Sinclair Triplets; Jack Murray, the humanswing band; Harry Robinson, Lynn Lawrence, George Bell, Stubby Kaye, O'Brien & Goldberg, and the Rigoletto Trio.

The first-run features will be shown on the screen, "Missing People," an adaptation of one of Edgar Wallace's mystery yarns, starring Will Fyffe; and Gene Autry's "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride."

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Blondell-Powell Film

Joan Blondell and Dick Powell head the cast for "I Want a Divorce," which comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday. The film, which draws its title from a radio program, is concerned with the problems of a young couple who think they can't get along with each other but find that they were mistaken. In the supporting cast are Gloria Dickson, Frank Fay, Conrad Nagel, and Jessie Ralph.

The other feature will be "Girl From Havana," a story of adventure in the South American oil fields, with Dennis O'Keefe, Victor Jory, Steffi Duna, and Claire Carleton among the players.

★ ★ ★

At the Trans-Lux

A first-run feature, "The Haunted House," will be shown at the Trans-Lux starting Friday. Jackie Moran and Marcia Mae Jones are starred, the former as an office boy in a country newspaper who becomes a detective to aid a friend accused of murder, and Miss Jones as the niece of the editor. George Cleveland, Jessie Arnold, Cy Burton, and John St. Polis are in the cast.

The second half of the bill will be a revival of "The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson, Jean Arthur, Wallace Ford, Donald Meek, Ed Brophy, Etienne Girardet, Arthur Hohl, Arthur Byron, Paul Harvey, and J. Farrell MacDonald.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

A March of Time issue on World War II will be the feature in the program of short subjects at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Among the other items will be two color cartoons, a Leon Errol comedy, Sheila Barrett's "A Woman Buys a Hat," newsreels, a popular science film, and an Yvette musical.

Miss Skinner at Bradford

Bradford Junior College will open its social program for the new school year on Friday evening, with the presentation of Cornelia Otis Skinner in a program of monologues at Katharine M. Dentworth Hall. Miss Skinner's program will include: "Nurse's Day Out," "Hotel Porch," "Homework," "Times Square," "On a Beach at Barbados," and "Being Presented."

© Paramount

Fred MacMurray, Betty Brewer, Gilbert Roland, and Albert Dekker

In "Rangers of Fortune," film scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan.

© United Artists

Detail From 'Foreign Correspondent'

Facing each other are Joel McCrea and Edmund Gwenn. The film arrives Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

Louis Calhern, Versatile Artist

For a good many years, now, Louis Calhern has been in constant demand on the Hollywood lots. Permanent employment is his happy lot whenever he cares to consent. But, between spells of acting for gilt-edged cheques, he constantly bewilders his employers by leaving Hollywood.

The fact is that Mr. Calhern, who will salute Boston as the exasperated paterfamilias of "Life With Father" when it comes to the Civic Repertory Theater on Monday, likes to live as well as the next film star, but does not believe in sacrificing everything to the accumulation of money. In his offstage moments, he likes to draw and paint, and does it extremely well. He also likes the Mojave desert, and riding horseback in the mountains, and other normal activities which cannot be combined with getting up at 6 to receive an elaborate makeup, and playing to the cameras till dark.

Therefore, when a picture is finished, he goes away, and Hollywood memories being what they are, when he comes back they can't remember any further back than his last film, in which he played a first-class villain. So it is that this gifted actor has been constantly cast in scowling roles.

On Broadway it has often been otherwise, and this summer, out at New Hope, Pa., where he impersonated John Barrymore in "The Royal Family," one of the merrier products of George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, his heart warmed to the sound of helpless laughter out front, instead of the usual sinister noises that greet a rogue at his entrance. His bass-voiced gusto had found its outlet.

Diggers into his past will find him as Ethel Barrymore's leading man in "The Kingdom of God" and "A Love Duel," with George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man," and playing Eilert Lovborg in the celebrated production of "Ghosts," opposite Emily Stevens, with Dudley Digges and Patricia Collinge also participating; besides acting in "In a Garden," "The Tyrant," "Brief Moment," "Agatha Calling," "Robin Landing," and "Summer Night." In Hollywood he has been sent out to frighten the unwary in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," "The Count of Monte Cristo," "Sweet Adeline," "Jaurez," and "I Take This Woman." He was also involved in Marx madness in "Duck Soup."

As the resounding parent of "Life With Father," his innate comedy sense, so long obscured by the films, will have the services of the robust voice which always, apparently, makes Hollywood think of Boris Karloff. But he is about to prove them wrong. He has what Father takes.

Theater of the Fifteen To Give Plays in Boston

The Theater of the Fifteen, which recently completed a summer season at Osterville on Cape Cod, announces a limited engagement at the Peabody Playhouse in Boston, opening Tuesday, Oct. 22. The group plans to be at the Charles Street playhouse for four to six weeks, during which a new play will be presented each week. Three new plays, which were tried out during the summer, are tentatively scheduled. Two of the plays were written by active members of the organization. The plays and the order in which they are to be given are still to be announced.

The Theater of the Fifteen is described in its announcement as not a summer theater group but a play-producing organization which is active throughout the year. The director, actors, and scenic designer are permanent members of the company, each with a share in the responsibility of producing. The Fifteen opened in Osterville last summer after a season of 25 weeks in Miami.

Monte Carlo Ballet Programs

Programs for the three-weeks season of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, beginning Oct. 14 at the Fifty-first Street Theater, New York, are announced.

Five ballets have been added to the repertoire of the company, two of them staged by Leonide Massine, artistic director, two by George Balanchine, and one, a revival, staged by Alexandra Fedorova. These are, respectively, "The New Yorker," based upon drawings from the New Yorker magazine and the music of George Gershwin; "Vienna-1814," with music by von Weber and décor by Stewart Chaney; "Poker Game," with Stravinsky's music and costumes by Irene Sharaff; "Serenade," to Tchaikovsky's music, and "The Nutcracker," a two-act revival with new scenery and costumes by Alexandre Benois.

The programs for the engagement are:

Monday, Oct. 14: Poker Game, Vienna-1814, Rouge et Noir.
Tuesday, Oct. 15: Poker Game, Vienna-1814, Rouge et Noir.
Wednesday, Oct. 16: Poker Game, Vienna-1814, Gaité Parisienne (Benefit of Palestine Orchestra Fund).
Thursday, Oct 17: Serenade, The Nutcracker.
Friday, Oct. 18: Serenade, The New Yorker, Gaite Parisienne.
Saturday, matinee, Oct. 19: Serenade, The New Yorker, Gaite Parisienne.
Saturday, evening, Oct. 19: Baiser de la Fee, Rouge et Noir, Vienna-1814.
Sunday, matinee, Oct. 20: Poker Game, The Nutcracker.
Sunday, evening, Oct. 20: Serenade, The New Yorker, Vienna-1814.
Monday, Oct. 21: The New Yorker, Afternoon of a Faun The Nutcracker.
Tuesday, Oct. 22: Serenade, Baiser de la Fee, Gaité Parisienne.
Wednesday, Oct. 23: Swan Lake, The New Yorker, Bacchanale, Capriccio Espagnol.
Thursday, Oct. 24: Giselle, Spectre de la Rose, Vienna-1814.
Friday, Oct. 25: Poker Game, The Nutcracker.
Saturday, matinee, Oct. 26: Serenade, Baiser de la Fee, Vienna-1814.
Saturday evening, Oct. 26: Rouge et Noir, The New Yorker, Fantastic Toyshop.
Sunday, matinee, Oct. 27: Coppelia, Spectre de la Rose, Capriccio Espagnol.
Sunday evening, Oct. 27: Giselle, The New Yorker.
Monday, Oct. 28: Swan Lake, Petrouchka, Vienna-1814.
Tuesday, Oct. 29: Serenade, The New Yorker, Fantastic Toyshop. (Benefit Seamen's Church Institute.)
Wednesday, Oct. 30: Schehérazade, The Nutcracker.
Thursday, Oct. 31: Schehérazade, The Yorker, Vienna-1814.
Friday, Nov. 1: Sylphides, The New Yorker, Bacchanale, Capriccio Espagnol.
Saturday, matinee, Nov. 2: Sylphides, Pétrouchka, Gaité Parisienne.
Saturday, evening, Nov. 2: Poker Game, Seventh Symphony, The New Yorker.
Sunday, matinee, Nov. 3: Coppélia, Vienna-1814.
Sunday evening, Nov. 3: Poker Game, The New Yorker, Bacchanale, Vienna-1814.

Until the opening of the box office on Oct. 7, mail orders may be sent to the Fifty-first Street Theater, Broadway and Fifty-first Street. In former years, ballet seasons were regularly given at the Metropolitan Opera House, but renovations now under way in that building prohibit occupation by the ballet.

Victorian Parlors At Brooklyn Museum

The Brooklyn Museum announces acquisition of two elegant Victorian parlors, from the Robert Milligan house at Saratoga Springs, New York, built in the eighteen fifties. The rooms and their entire contents are expected to be installed soon.

Organists at Andover

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, at 8:15, M. Joseph Bonnet, organist at St. Eustache, Paris, will give an organ recital in the Cochran Chapel of Phillips Academy, Andover. Bonnet succeeded Guilmant as organist of the Societé des Concerts du Conservatoire.

During his present academic year, Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, director of music at the academy, will play the complete organ works of Bach in the Cochran Chapel, in a series of recitals immediately following the morning service, the recitals taking place from 12 till 12:45. They will be omitted on the first Sundays in November, December, February, March and May. The recitals will be informal, and the public is invited.

Tour for Violinist

A tour for Ruggiero Ricci, violinist, that will include engagements in 20 cities, is announced by the concert management of Albert Morini.

Ricci makes his first appearance this season in New York, on Oct. 19, at the Washington Irving High School. He has engagements in the East and Middle West until the first of the year, including a recital in Orchestral Hall, Chicago, on Nov. 10, which marks his return to that city after an absence of eight years.

In January, he will give performances in San Francisco, his home town; Oakland, Carmel, Santa Cruz, Tucson, annd Phoenix.

George MacLean

Flora Robson

In "Ladies in Retirement," which the Theater Guild will bring to Boston in the subscription series of plays.

Roualt Show to Open Season in New Quarters

By Dorothy Adlow

In general, we are kept guessing about the unfolding art season, and there is an agreeable element of anticipation. However, the schedule which the Boston Institute of Modern Art has compiled helps to shape up a program which will give point and character to art life in Boston.

There are to be new quarters at 210 Beacon Street. We may now look to 210 Beacon Street as a center of ideas and action as a promoter of living art. Lectures will be given on all branches of the arts. The Institute will promote a department store exhibition program, a series of radio programs and concerts. All exhibitions will be free to the public.

The first display of the season will come on Nov. 1, when there will be a retrospective exhibition of the works of the modern French painter, Georges Rouault. This is a good time to put on display the works of this painter; first, to foster the currents of French art, which will, in the present order of things in France, be thwarted, and second, because Rouault is one of the great modern masters with whom alert art-loving people will wish to become familiar. The Institute has already proved its capacity to present an artist in a comprehensive and enhancing way. In the course of recent travels we found Georges Rouault the most popular French artist among American collectors. Apparently his highly dramatic characterizations conform more to general feeling today than do the esoteric and rarefied efforts of studio sophisticates.

In December there will be an exhibition of American plastics. This ties in with the industrial display of glass held two years ago. In January, Carl Milles will be presented to Boston. In March, Public Housing will be the topic. May will bring an invitation contemporary American painting display, to be held in conjunction with the Springfield Museum. The Institute is to work in collaboration with several museums on the Atlantic seaboard. Thus there will be more concentrated effort and perhaps less duplication and consequent waste of effort.

Commemoration Textiles

At the Museum of Fine Arts are being shown some textiles that were purchased and presented to the collection by friends in memory of Miss Chie Hirano. Author of the publication "Kyonaga, A Study of his Life and His Work," Miss Hirano had been associated with the Asiatic department of the museum for 22 years. She was in charge of the Far Eastern Textile Collection.

The four textiles were chosen by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., on his recent trip to Japan. One fragment from a costume was made somewhere around 1600, said to be the most distinguished period of textile manufacture in Japan. A piece of white damask, it is ornamented with tie-and-dye circles and embellished with embroidered and gold decorations. There is a Chinese brocade of the late Ming epoch and a Buddhist altar cloth. The delicacy of design, the exquisite contrasts in tone and light, the eminent suitability of ornament to material are features worth noting.

We are living in a period when textile art is subjected to revolutionary changes. We can for the time, while the experiment proceeds, gratify our taste and interest in the workmanship of the loom and needle by looking at these superb relics of accomplishment.

Portraits at Fine Arts

In the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater pastels by John Wallis are being shown. A resident of Marblehead, Mr. Wallis has drawn a number of portraits in the colored crayon. Represented in this display are many natives of Marblehead and the North Shore.

Mr. Wallis works with skill and patience. He aims, so it seems, for an adequate naturalistic depiction. In his portraits we see none of the slurring effects commonly characterizing pastel. The surfaces are smoothly and clearly defined, as are the contours and textures.

Stieglitz Photographs

Shown in the Print division of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. This name has already become legend in respect of the development of photography as an art in the United States. The effort stretches back over a period of nearly 50 years, and yet the prints, viewed today, bear a fresh interest in many respects. Works of art are more easily estimated in the moveable framework of time. Do they become stale, or dated? Or is there something in their pattern that holds true for a younger generation, for the shift in taste and change in fashion?

Alfred Stieglitz seems to have had in his years of activity as photographer an eye for the pertinent situation which could best be recorded with the speed inherent in photography. He recorded with the camera cloud effects, beautiful views of trees, details of form, genre episodes of daily life. Today the pictures seem to possess less inventiveness and daring than was attributed to them 20, or 30, or 40 years ago. But photographically, despite improved gadgets for the camera, the Stieglitz prints hold their own. He made them with the help of imaginative insight and a special quality of feeling. He seemed particularly aware of what he could get out of the camera with appropriate manipulation. In some respects, little has been added to the Stieglitz repertoire. Younger photographers are discovering for themselves what was found decades ago by this American pioneer.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," with Mickey Rooney. 2:5:05, 8:10. "Queen of Destiny." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 11:15 a. m., 2:35. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 9:40. 1. "March of Time." 10:55, 2:15. "Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Sisters." Errol Flynn and Bette Davis. 2:50, 6:30, 10. "Swing Time." Fred Astair and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Brigham Young, Frontiersman," starring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"South of Pago Pago," with Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce, and Mischa Auer. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," with Maureen O'Hara, Louis Hayward and Lucille Ball. 10:18 a. m., 1:26, 4:34, 7:42, 10:23. Stage 12:04, 3:12, 6:20, 9:19.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—the Alps." "North Sea." "Week End." "Pete Smith — How to Train a Lion." "All Girl Revue." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"South of Pago Pago, with V. McLaglen Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Auer. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. "The Valley of Giants," with W. Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Married Adventure," with Osa Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "False Repture," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Films in the Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. "Mystery Sea Raiders." H. Wilcoxon 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young." Lana Turner. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Drive By Night." George Raft. "Florian." Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Primrose Path." Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Gangs of Chicago." 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case." Lew Ayres, L. Barrymore. 3:16, 8:16. "Those Were the Days." 1:55, 6:55, 9:43.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When the Daltons Rode." Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Anne of Windy Poplars." Ann Shirley. 1:30 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Military Academy." 2, 5:10, 8:20. "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Florian." Robert Young. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 3:32, 6:43, 9:54.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "Free Blond and 21." Lynn Bari-Joan Davis. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Twenty-Mule Team." Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. 3:13, 9:13. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." Johnny Downs. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 9:25. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "The Great McGinty." 3:20, 9:35. "We Who Are Young." 1:54, 8:09.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. "Sailor's Lady." 1:15 and 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Susan and God." 2:45, 8:52. "Carolina Moon." 1:36 7:42.
Park: "Sailor's Lady." Jon Hall-Nancy Kelly. "Queen of the Mob." Ralph Bellamy-Jean Cagney. 1:30, 7:30.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:19, 9:35. "Way of All Flesh." 1:49, 8:09.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Susan and God." Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 3:10, 9:52. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:30.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8. "They Drive by Night." Ann Sheridan, George Raft and Ida Lupino. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Tom Brown's School Days." 2, 8:25. "My Love Came Back." 3:25, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Twenty-Mule Team." Wallace Beery. 3:24, 9:14. "Beyond Tomorrow." Jean Parker. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "The Mortal Storm." James Stewart and M. Sullavan. "Girls of the Road." Lola Lane. 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "We Who Are Young." Lana Turner. 1:45, 8. "The Great McGinty." 3:22, 9:37.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Untamed." by Ray Milland. "Florian." Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Zanzibar." Lola Lane and James Craig. "Queen of the Mob." Jean Cagney.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Susan and God." Joan Crawford and F. March. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Hell Below." Robert Montgomery, Robert Young and Walter Huston. "The Golden Fleecing." Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Maryland." Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:30, 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "Golden Fleecing." Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 6:30.
QUINCY—Quincy: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall. "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova.
Strand: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:16, 9:16 "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." Johnny Downs. 2:08, 8:08.
Revere: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:08, 8:08. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." Baby." 4:14, 10:14.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis. "Murder in the Air." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Maryland." Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Earthbound." Warner Baxter. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Johnny Apollo." "Blondie on a Budget." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "My Favorite Wife." "House Across the Bay." George Raft and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Boys From Syracuse." Allan Jones, Martha Raye. "The Way of All Flesh." A. Tamiroff. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Susan and God." Joan Crawford, F. March. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Four Sons." Don Ameche. "La Conga Nights." 1:45 and 7:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Lost Horizon." Ronald Colman and June Wyatt. 3:15 and 9. "Pride of the Blue Grass." 2:10, and 7:55.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy, Akim Tamiroff. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy and Rita Johnson. "Angel from Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Danger on Wheels." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "Courageous Dr. Christian." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Man Who Talked Too Much." "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Maryland." Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Anne of Windy Poplars." Ann Shirley. 2:30 and 7:45.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Andy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. 3:31, 8:02. "Those Were the Days." William Holden. 2:10, 6:40, 9:59.

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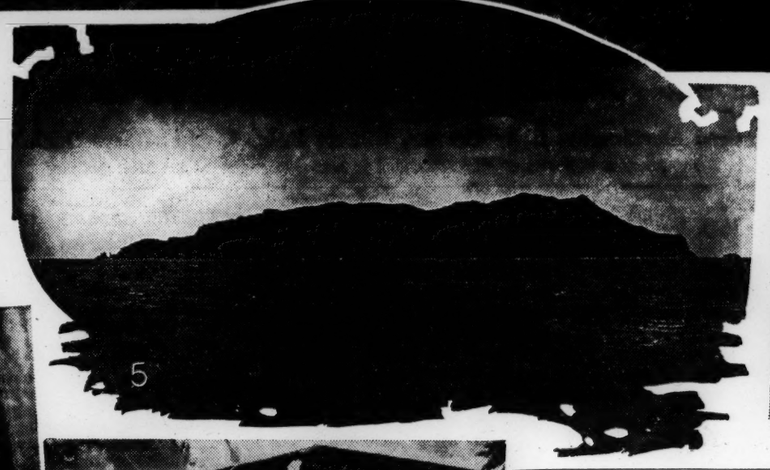

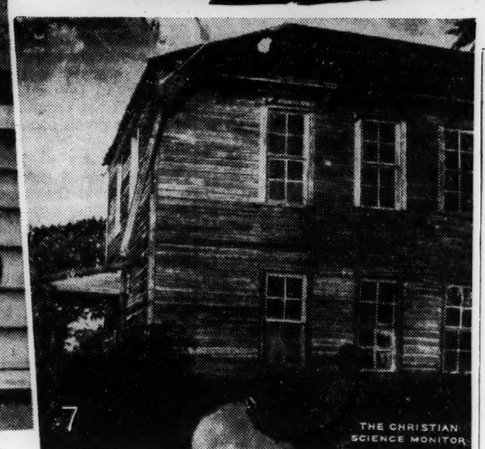

These glimpses of Pitcairn Island are from the treasured album of Miss Emily M. McCoy of Bridgeport, Connecticut. A descendant of the H. M. S. Bounty's mutineers, Miss McCoy was brought up on Pitcairn and all her relatives still live there. 1—Warren Christian, son of Miss McCoy's sister Ada, proudly displays two of the ship models he has carved out of island wood. 2—This is Bounty Harbor, Pitcairn's only landing place, as seen from Adamstown, the island's one settlement. 3—The remains of the rudder of the Bounty. The rudder was washed ashore at Bounty Bay, where this picture was taken Nov. 3, 1933. 4—Miss McCoy's family as they looked when they traveled from Pitcairn to Tahiti, where they had this picture taken. Standing: Viola (extreme left) and Marion (extreme right) are Miss McCoy's twin nieces. Between them are her brother Edmund, her niece Emily Young, and her cousin Fisher Young. Seated, left to right: Miss McCoy's sister Winnie with their Uncle Arthur's daughter Gladys in her lap; James Russell McCoy, their father; their sister Margaret; and the latter's husband, Samuel Young. 5—Pitcairn rises a sheer thousand feet out of the Pacific. 6—Miss McCoy as she looks today, at her Bridgeport home, with Trixie, her pet cat. 7—"Church house," Pitcairn. This building, one of the largest on the island, is also used as a schoolhouse.

A Pitcairn Islander Recalls Her Romantic Homeland

Emily McCoy, Descendant of the Bounty's Mutineers, Describes Living Customs on Pitcairn

By Roberta Seiferth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far out over the blue vastnesses of the South Pacific, a little boat recently made its way to the rocky coast of one of the world's most remote and romantic islands—Pitcairn. This time it was not the dark black hulk of the fugitive Bounty, with its crew of mutineers, that reached Pitcairn, but William B. Leeds' $2,006,000 luxury yacht Moana, of New York, which had steamed to her lonely harbor to take a cargo of much needed supplies to the isolated islanders.

Of all those in the United States who have been moved by the powerful novel and photoplay based on this strange South Sea colony which was founded by mutineers from H. M. S. Bounty in 1789, only one woman was able to envision what the Moana would find at Pitcairn, and realize with what joy the yacht would be hailed by her island people. This woman, Miss Emily M. McCoy of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born and reared on this story-book island and it was to Miss McCoy's home in Bridgeport that the writer of this article went, as the ship set forth, to learn what Pitcairn Island is like today.

Fletcher Christian, one of Miss McCoy's ancestors and leader of the Bounty's mutineers, selected Pitcairn for its inaccessibility and because it was the only remote refuge which offered drinking water for thousands of miles. Years later Pitcairn found itself on the trade route to New Zealand, through the opening of the Panama Canal. Ships then became occasional visitors, and enough news seeped in from the outside world to give the islanders a taste for the ways of civilization. Later a radio station was established on their coast—PITC—but with the advent of the European war it was necessarily discontinued. World trade tightened, and ships became rare events. Always one of the world's loneliest islands, Pitcairn began to feel its isolation even more keenly because of its once slight touch with the outside world.

Admiral Byrd's Appeal

On his way to Little America Admiral Byrd recognized this, and broadcast an appeal for help to the little island colony. Thousands in the world of civilization paused to give thought to Pitcairn. As a result, the Moana, laden with food and clothing sped on its kindly errand, a token of the world's appreciation for all the vicarious adventure it has enjoyed through the natives of Pitcairn.

Have the "Pitcairners" grown "soft" and helpless through the few advantages civilization has bestowed upon them? Miss McCoy was a bit fearful of this when she first heard Admiral Byrd's appeal. But, if this is so, she feels confident that her people will again take up the task of doing everything for themselves, just as they did when she was a child—make their own dyes, hammer out yards of tapa cloth, and continue their ingenious weaving. In the meantime the cargo of the Moana will prove a boon.

Pitcairn's one village, called Adamstown, has a population of 210 persons—all cousins. All are descended from the mutineers of the Bounty and their Tahitian wives. But, as Miss McCoy will tell you, they don't think very much about all being cousins.

In a Bridgeport Parlor

The Christian Science Monitor representative, eager to see the only Pitcairner in the United States, went to Bridgeport to call on Miss McCoy shortly after the Moana had set sail on her errand of mercy. There in Bridgeport, 7,000 miles and more from Pitcairn, the writer found this descendant of the Bounty's adventurers happily running a home for those needing special attention. She is a pleasant woman of middle years with blue eyes and soft tan skin, large boned, tall, and with a quick way of doing things with her eager hands. Her voice is gentle and musical with a lilt that recalls the rippling of water against velvet sands, and the joy of dark-skinned girls as they sing at their work.

Pitcairn seemed very near in that little front parlor in Bridgeport where we sat and chatted one Sunday afternoon. Ship models made by Miss McCoy's nephew and the other Pitcairn boys were there to be handled and admired. On the table lay a great conch shell that the islanders used to blow to summon the people to town meetings. A basket woven of native pandanus palm and decorated with pink roses dangled from the chandelier. A large framed picture, in color, of Bounty Bay, the island's only harbor, provided an inkling of the setting for all these treasures—and everywhere were ships and drawings of ships.

Pitcairners Love Music

Miss McCoy told me of the great love her people have for music and of the joy they derive from singing. She remembers how when she was a little girl they sang in their canoes on moonlight nights as they followed the moon's silvery path over the waters. They had no musical instruments of any kind in the early days, so when her father went to England and brought back three harmoniums, there was great rejoicing. Miss McCoy herself has added an organ to their growing collection of musical instruments, and they have received gifts of concertinas which, letters tell her, they thoroughly enjoy.

Pitcairn, which rises a sheer thousand feet out of the Pacific, is only three and one half miles long and a mile wide. It lies below the equator—where winter is brief and mild and sweeps in upon them in July and August. Cartaret discovered the island way back in 1667, but it was not claimed for England until fifty years after Christian and his party of nine mutineers and 18 Tahitians had settled there.

The rocky aspect of the island as you sail up Bounty Bay gives no indication of the fertility of its soil. You would never suspect what an abundance of good things grows there. Miss McCoy told me all about them in the soft speech of Pitcairn which she still retains and which includes a mixture of English and Tahitian words. Coconuts and many different varieties of bananas flourish, as do pineapples, oranges, apples, brown cherries, custard apples, mangoes, yams, sweet and white potatoes, breadfruit and taro.

Taro is an interesting plant that grows underground like a tube. Miss McCoy put up her two fists to show me its size, and measured off about a foot to indicate how deep it grows. "You cook taro in an oven," Miss McCoy continued. "There is breadfruit, too, but that is cooked over a coal fire, as is fish, which is plentiful. They don't eat much in the way of meat in the tropics. Snappers, yes and bluefish," Miss McCoy nodded in response to my query, "and," she added, "a little whitefish that looks like Boston bluefish. We have codfish, too."

"What do we like best to eat?" Miss McCoy considered. "Roast sugar cane, I think. Breadfruit, and bananas."

Pitcairners prepare their food in truly Polynesian fashion. They dig a hole in the ground, into which they put wood. After the fire starts, they put in little rocks and heat them. The unburnt wood is removed, and then they place their taro, bananas, or fish on the hot rocks. Miss McCoy declares that this method of cooking retains all the nutritive values of foods and makes them taste delicious. Goat meat is baked in an oven made from a kind of rock on the island. This oven Miss McCoy describes as being two or three yards long and fairly wide. On top of this stone, when it is good and hot, they cook bananas and pilhi—a kind of cake made from grated potatoes, and similar to our potato pancakes.

"We drink coconut water," Miss McCoy said. "Butter for frying is obtained by grating coconuts and letting them stand overnight. For shortening, we use coconut milk straight. That's very good."

Island Crafts Flourish

Miss McCoy showed me some tapa—the cloth which the Pitcairn women make from the bark of the paper mulberry. To make this cloth, she explained, a slender tree is cut down and peeled. The bark is beaten into cloth with a heavy bone stick. The cloth is washed and then dried in the sun. It must stand in tara leaves for about a week, and though at first very sticky, when washed it becomes soft and pliable—tannish white in color. Perhaps three dozen pieces patiently put together make but a single sheet.

Pitcairn's native dyes are interesting too. A rich brown is obtained by steeping the candlenut and taking out the husk. The fei, or mountain banana, gives a beautiful purplish color. Add a little lime juice, and a red dye, so beloved in the tropics, comes forth.

Everything Put to Use

Everything on the island is put to use. Banana or tara leaves are made into umbrellas. Hats are evolved from pandanus palms, from bamboo, or the center stalk of sugar canes. Seeds and shells are pressed into service for jewelry and decoration, as Miss McCoy readily proved by decking herself in necklaces and headdresses made of strung grass seeds, Indian shot, and fragile snail shells.

Miro wood, sturdy as our oak, though resembling mahogany in appearance, is utilized by the people of Pitcairn for the framework of their houses. A long living room, off which open smaller rooms, is the general plan. Roofs are thatched with pandanus palm leaves put together on a stick, windows are grooved, and every yard is alive with goats and chickens. When soap is not available the natives use lye, and shampooing is fashionably done with lemon juice.

Pitcairners are Seventh Day Adventists, and marriages are performed by Thursday October Christian, the chief magistrate who, with the heads of families, governs the island. Fletcher Christian, his ancestor, is remembered on Pitcairn as a wise ruler, a fine man with a wonderful sense of justice, who rebelled at the inhuman treatment of his men at sea. When a bullet was turned up on the island, the people said it was found in "Fletcher Christian's yam patch." The founder of their colony is as real as that to the Pitcairn Islanders today, and Miss McCoy is the seventh generation following.

There was no money on Pitcairn before the coming of modern ships; soon there may be none again. Neither were there any quarrels among the inhabitants before money came, according to Miss McCoy, and she would be glad to think the old barter system was back in its entirety.

Test Yourself as a Hotel Guest. How Experienced a Traveler Are You?

By Alice Wade Robinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly all of you at one time or another spend the night at a hotel. If you do not get the service due you, the hotel may not be altogether at fault. Try this quiz—5 points for each correct answer—to see how closely you approximate the Guest Who Knows.

If you have a score of 60—Possibly you are not overly fond of hotels and so are not at top form when there. 70—You may not demand enough. 80—Are you a bit exacting about details? 90—anyone so informed as you rarely has to report on bad service. 100—You know and the hotel knows that you know.

At a Hotel

1. An American Plan hotel charges for which: (a) rooms only? (b) lodging and board under one fee?

2. A European Plan hotel is always more expensive than an American Plan hotel. (True or false?)

3. A man who registers for himself and his wife uses which of these forms preferably, and which permissibly? (a) Mr. and Mrs. John Blank on one line, (b) John Blank and wife on one line, (c) John Blank, Mrs. Blank using two lines for the registration.

4. An unmarried woman alone signs the register: (a) with "Miss" before her name, (b) without the "Miss," (c) with "Miss" in parenthesis either before or after the name? One form is correct.

5. A married woman (or widow) alone signs her name: (a) Mrs. Mary Blank, (b) Mrs. John Blank, (c) Mary Blank (Mrs. John)? One form is correct.

6. What is the minimum tip for the maid who either accompanies or follows the bellboy to your room—to lay out more towels, to see to the window shades, to give another look at things in general but not to help with unpacking?

7. It is (a) correct, (b) incorrect for a man or woman guest when alone at table in the dining room to read?

8. A woman alone at a hotel (a) shows no lack of breeding (b) is at fault where breeding is concerned if she eats in the dining room without her hat—except when in dinner or evening dress?

9. A woman at a hotel: (a) never unless ill should have her breakfast served in her room unless fully clothed, (b) may have breakfast in her room with due regard to decorum when dressed only in night clothes and dressing gown?

10. Ought the guest to expect the room clerk: (a) to hand the key to her room to her, (b) to the bell hop even if the guest has no luggage?

11. A meal for which one pays a fixed price is: (a) à la carte, (b) table d'hote?

12. What is the minimum tip to be left the chamber maid if you spend one night: (a) in a fashionable or large hotel, (b) in a small hotel or boarding house?

13. What is the usual fee left the waiter who serves you for a week or so in an American Plan hotel?

14. If you send down for newspapers, ice water or such, what is the usual fee given the bellboy?

15. If you wish a meal or other food sent to your room, you ask the telephone operator for ——? If you wish to engage a taxi or motor ahead of time you ask the operator for ——? If you want clothes pressed or cleaned, you ask for ——? If you want magazines or newspapers sent up, you ask for ——? If you want to ask about mail or to give the name of a friend you are expecting, you ask for ——? Get all correct for a score of 5.

16. What is the recognized tip for each bellboy who carries your hand luggage to your room and who takes it from your room upon your leaving the hotel?

17. Naturally a woman alone who has engaged only one room (not a suite) may not invite men friends to her room, but it is: (a) also improper, (b) perfectly correct for her to entertain them in the dining room as her guests?

18. What is the best way to be sure that you will get the accommodations—as to price, location, etc.—you wish: (a) by waiting until you actually see them, (b) by writing or wiring ahead, (c) by writing or wiring and requesting a reply?

19. If a hotel has organized entertainment, it is: (a) impolite not to join in the fun, (b) immaterial whether or not you take part in such activities.

20. When leaving a hotel where you have been a temporary guest it is: (a) more convenient and polite to find out beforehand how much time the hotel requests as notice, (b) up to you entirely—being neither polite nor impolite—to announce your departure at any moment.

(Answers)

1—b. 2—False—since both your room and your meals are entirely up to you. 3—a preferably, c permissibly. 4—a. 5—b. 6—25c. is the usual fee. 7—a. 8—a. 9—b. 10—b. 11—b. 12—a 50c, b 25c. 13—5% of the weekly rate for board alone. 14—10c. 15—Room Service, the Starter, the Valet, the Newsstand, the Desk. 16—25c. for each boy each time. 17—b. 18—c. 19—b. 20—It may be better for your purse, too, if you follow a.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 982,250
1940 volume to date 152,413,455
1939 volume to date 192,468,396

Market Rally Results In Some Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—After an early sell-off, the stock market braced for a moderate rally today and some issues climbed to show net gains.

Losses of fractions to around a point remained in the majority near near the final hour, however. Investment interest based on improving corporate earnings was evident in advances ranging to around 2 points in a number of preferred stocks.

Trading again slackened on the decline and transactions ran behind the previous day's, setting a pace of about 600,000 shares for a full session.

The bond market stiffened in afternoon dealings today, partially erasing earlier losses of fractions to around a point in leaders.

Going into the final hour the list was no worse than mixed in trend with a firm tone in U. S. Governments lending support to the upside group.

Unchanged to a shade ahead were Alleghany 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, Erie 5s and International Paper 5s. Backward slightly were International Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Remington Rand 4¼s.

Governments were up as much as ½ point but trading was light.

Foreign dollar bonds showed little change.

Brussels Exchange Is Reopened Under German Supervision

BRUSSELS (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Brussels Stock Exchange, closed since May 10, has resumed activities under supervision of a German commissioner, Director Sprockhoff.

The only transactions permitted for the time being were state debentures or communal debentures enjoying a state guarantee.

The quotations were approximately the same as during the period preceding the May events. Compared with the February quotations, they showed a slight improvement.

Dealing in industrial shares will be resumed later, the official quotation of each share to be subject to the approval of the members of the stock exchange committee and after its having been offered during three successive days.

Foreign debentures or shares have not been admitted. Only cash operations are allowed.

The paying of dividends of state and communal debentures and colonial shares is stimulating resumption of financial operations.

Interested quarters regret, however, the impossibility of transfers of money between Belgium and the neighboring countries, inclusive of Germany.

Pound Highest Since September

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The British free pound advanced to the highest price since start of the war last September and the Swiss franc reached the top price of the year today.

Sterling inched up ½ cent to $4.04½, or a ½-cent premium over the local official selling rate. Foreign money dealers explained that free and official accounts were segregated. Contracts calling for payment in free sterling, therefore, could not be settled at the now cheaper official rate.

The Swiss franc gained .02 of a cent to 22.85 U. S. cents.

The Canadian dollar rallied ½ cent to 85¼ cents and the Argentine peso moved up 1-5 cent to 23.10 cents.

London Security Prices Improve

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Prices improved again today in the securities market despite an air raid warning interruption.

Selling remained negligible and a steady trickle of small buying raised prices.

Government bonds attracted support, rising as much as ¼ point. Japanese bonds also were up.

Interest broadened in the industrial group with building, store and provision issues most favored. Strong support developed for kaffirs. Brewery stocks lagged at slightly lower prices.

Domestic rails shifted unevenly. Coppers were neglected.

More Government Control Seen Harm to Individual

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Greater control of industry, finance, and commerce on the part of the central government, far from helping the lot of the individual worker, would definitely tend to harm him, M. A. Linton, President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, told members of the company's eastern regional sales congress here.

"Events in Europe have shown clearly the danger to the rights of the individual in delegating too much power of an economic nature to the central government," Mr. Linton said. "Once government has taken over the management and operation of the economic processes of the country, the worker becomes the creature of the state, dependent for his bread and butter upon the wishes and dictates of whichever group is in the saddle. Freedom of the ballot becomes a myth, for the voter has to vote as he is told . . . or else."

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	48	47	48	Sep 23
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	Sep 24
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	42¼	42	42¼	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— 1/16
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	91	⅞	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	13	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	60	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝
19½	7	Alleghany pr pf	34	22	18¾	21⅝	+2⅝
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	21	23	22¼	22⅞	+ 1/16
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9¼	9	9	Sep 24
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	163¼	163	163	+ ¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(⅝e)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Sep 24
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	24	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	—1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 23
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 24
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	48	48	Sep 24
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	16	16	16	Sep 24
75	41¾	Am Airlines	14	56⅞	56¾	56⅞	— 1/16
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	16	8	7¾	8	Sep 24
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	Sep 24
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	37½	37	37½	
2¾	1⅝	Am Cable & R	14	1½	1½	1½	— 1/16
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	100½	99½	99½	—1
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	Sep 18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	12	27	26½	27	+ 1/16
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	50	48¾	50	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	6	20⅝	20½	20½	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	126	126	126	Sep 21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	12	6¼	5½	6¼	+ 5/16
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 24
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 24
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ 1/16
24¼	9⅛	Am A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16¼	16	16	— ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 20
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	18	30	29	30	
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ 1/4
37⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	— 1/16
65⅝	3	Am Internat'l	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	— ⅜
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— 1/16
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	8	71⅛	70	71⅛	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2½	2½	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	6	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ 1/16
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 24
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	52⅜	52½	52⅜	Sep 24
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	45	43¾	43¾	—1⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S.(.15e)	56	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ 1/8
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	10	12¼	11⅞	12¼	— 1/4
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 24
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ 1/8
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	16	43¼	42⅜	43¼	+ 1/8
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	14	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	+ 1/8
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ 1/8
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	6	14⅜	14	14	Sep 24
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Sep 19
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	4	164¼	164	164¼	— ⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	Sep 21
91⅜	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	78⅝	78½	78⅝	— ⅜
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep 19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	4	4	4	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	5	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ 1/4
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	—2¼
12	6	Am Woolen	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	14	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	68	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	— ⅛
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	108	23¾	22⅝	23¾	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¾e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 24
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	— 1/4
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	— 1/8
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	46	45½	46	— ⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	6	37	37	37	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 24
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Sep 23
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	3	79½	77½	79½	Sep 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	14	17¼	16¾	17	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝	— 1/4
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	15	15	15	Sep 24
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅜	21¼	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ 1/8
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Sep 23
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	—2⅜
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	5	6	5⅞	6	Sep 24
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	8	2¾	2⅜	2¾	Sep 24
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	87	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ 1/8

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	24	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— 1/8
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— 1/8
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅜	5½	5½	— 1/8
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ 1/8
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	Sep 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Sep 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	+ 2⅛
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	
26⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	13	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	6	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ¼
56¾	48¼	Een Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32	31½	31½	— ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	53	80½	79⅛	80¼	— 1/8
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	124¼	124	124	Sep 24
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— 1/8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ 1/8
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (⅜e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 24
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	42	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ 1/8
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	4	28	27⅞	28	Sep 24
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	25⅛	24½	25⅛	Sep 24
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ 1/8
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35¾	35⅝	35¾	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	4⅞	5	Sep 24
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ 1/4
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	18	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+ 1/4
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	36	36	36	Sep 24
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	46	46	46	
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Sep 24
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1/8
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅜
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	23¼	23	23¼	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ 1/4
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/8
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	9	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	9	19¼	19	19¼	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	12	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— 1/8
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19⅜	19¼	Sep 23
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep 24

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	Sep 24
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	28	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ 1/8
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	11	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1⅓e)	1	36¾	36	36¾	Sep 24
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	3	31	31	31	— 1/8
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	55½	55½	55½	—1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	30	29¼	29½	+ 1/8
12½	5	Celotex Corp	22	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta $	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/8
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	6	27⅜	27½	27⅜	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	32	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	22	41	40½	40¾	— ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 24
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 24
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 24
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	Sep 24
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep 16
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	⅛	⅛	Sep 20
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 24
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	2	11½	11	11½	Sep 24
6⅝	1⅜	Chi-lds Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	39	80	78¾	79¾	
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	8	30	29¾	30	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	2	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Sep 24
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ 1/8
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	28	28	28	—1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	18	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	+1⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	20	20	20	
26⅛	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 24
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(5)	2	80½	80½	80½	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—1
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	82¾	82	82¾	Sep 24
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	32	32	32	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	97	97	97	Sep 23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	37½	37½	37½	—1⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	103	102½	103	Sep 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ 1/8
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/8
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	23	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	18½	18¼	18½	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	8	23¼	23	23⅛	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	38	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	16	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107⅛	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 19
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	22	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 19
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	13	19½	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 24
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 24
19½	9⅝	Container (¾e)	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
15⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	31	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	1	1	1	+ 1/8
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	+2
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	13	40¾	39½	40½	+1
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Sep 11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36	36	36	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	18	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Sep 24
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (⅜e)	12	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	12	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	59	59	59	— ⅞
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (1)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	Sep 24
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 24
24¼	13	Crane Co	19	21½	20¼	21½	+ ¼
32¾	22½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	Sep 24
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	Sep 24
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	26⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	39	39	39	
21⅛	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	6	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	9	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ¼
97¾	64	Crucible Stl pf	1	97	97	97

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s 47-45	109.16	109.15	109.15
2 4¼s 52-47	120.9	120.9	120.9
1 2¾s 51-48	109.5	109.5	109.5
2 2¾s 54-51 (2d)	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 2¾s 56-54	103.29	103.29	103.29
20 2¾s 60-55	109.2	109	109
2 2¾s 59-56	108.5	108.5	108.5
2 2¾s 63-53	107.22	107.22	107.22
13 2¾s 65-60	107.28	107.21	107.26

Home Owners Loan

2 1¼s 47-45	102.17	102.15	102.17

New York City Bond

69 3s 80	69⅞	96⅜	96⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94	93⅜	94
30 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79½	78½	79½
167 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56½	53¾	56¼
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	99½	99	99½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	49⅜	49¼	49¼
13 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅛	103	103
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	105½	105½	105½
24 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110¼	110	110
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	95	95	95
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
1 Anr C Nitra deb 7s '67	32	32	32
4 Arm Del 4½s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
17 Arm Del 4s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5 AT&SF 4½s 48	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 AT&SF 5h L 4s 58	99	99	99
1 Atl & Chn Air L 4s '47	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 A C Line 1st 4½ 52	65½	65½	65½
5 A C Line cll 4½ 52	67½	67½	67½
2 A C Line 5s '45	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	69⅝	69½	69½
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	35¼	34¾	35
75 B&O 93 st A	39⅜	39	39⅛
43 B&O '95 st C	35	34¾	35
13 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
7 B&O 96 st F	13½	13¼	13⅜
76 B&O cv 60 st	69⅝	69½	69⅝
10 B&O 4½ '48	59	59	59
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	46½	46¼	46¼
11 B&O S W 50 st	96	96	96
8 Bang & Aroos 5½ '43	134	134	134
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Beth Stl 8½s '42	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6 Beth Stl 3s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
27 Boston&Me 3s '67	71¼	70½	71¼
32 Bost & Me 4s '60	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Bost&Me 4½s '61	20¼	20	20¼
9 Bost & Me 4½s '70	76½	76¼	76½
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	110	110	110
3 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	95⅞	95·	95⅞
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '51 B	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Buf Gen El 3½s '81	42	41½	42
21 Buf R&P 57 st	40	40	40
1 Bush Term 5s '55	81	81	81
4 Can Sou 5s '62	96	96	96
1 Can Nat 5s 60 Oct	92½	92½	92½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93	92	92
3 Can Nat'l 4s 1054	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	72½	72¼	72¼
25 Can Pac 5s 54	53	53	53
1 Can Pac 4s perp	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞
16 Can Pac 5s 60	67½	67	67
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	15½	15½	15½
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	81½	80¾	81½
15 Certan-td 5½s 48	126½	126⅜	126½
8 C&O 4½s 82	102¼	102	102¼
6 C&O 2½s 96 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	116	116	116
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	111½	111½	111½
5 Chi& Alton 3s 49	83⅜	82⅞	82⅞
3 CB&Q rfg 3s '71 A	86⅛	86	86
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	97	97	97
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92⅝	92½	92⅝
17 CB&Q 3½s 55 49	123½	123½	123½
5 Chi & E Ill 6s 34	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	13¼	13	13¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	27½	27½	27½
2 Chi Gt West 4s 59	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Chi I & L 4s 47	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
175 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27½	27½	27½
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	26½	26	26⅛
7 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	20⅛	19½	19½
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	2	2	2
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	16	15½	15½
20 Chi&NW 3½s 87	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	7	7	7
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	14⅛	14	14
6 CRI&P 4s 88	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
6 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4½s 63	93	93	93
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s62	92¼	92	92¼
24 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	70	70	70
31 CCC&StL 4½s 77	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	76¾	76½	76¾
3 Cle Un Term 3s 73	70	70	70
1 Cle Un Term 4½s 77C	81	81	81
1 Col F&I 5s 70	19	18	18
25 Col & So 4½s 80	105¾	105¼	105¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	30	30	30
2 Coml McKay Tr 6s 6? w	30	30	30
2 Commth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
25 Commwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	122¾	122½	122¾
8 Con Edis 2½s 48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	110½	110½	110½
3 Continental Oil 3½s 48	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Crown Cork 4s 50	18	18	18
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	105¼	104⅞	105¼
12 Columbia G 5s 1962	56¼	54⅞	55¼
67 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Del&G 4s '36	107	107	107
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	111	112
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	102	102	102
2 Elec Join Joliet&E 3¼s '70	102	102	102
46 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	14¾	15¼
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	31	30¾	31
6 Erie 1st	80	80	80
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	104	104	104
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	105¾	105⅜	105½
15 FirestonT&R 3½s '48	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	82¾	82¼	82⅜
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	105	105	105
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	44½Re		
8F-SMW	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103⅝	104¾	104¾
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	82	82	82
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	86	86	86
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 56	104½	104½	104½
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 HoustTexC&I 4½s 54	45¾	45½	45¾
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	12½	12	12½
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43	43⅛
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	47	47	47
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¼	42¾
2 Ill Cen 4½s '66	47¼	46¼	46½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¾	44⅜	44¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	66	65⅞	66
9 Ind2Ill & Iowa 4s 50	42¾	42¾	42¾
7 Indus Raven 4½s 48	105⅞	105½	105⅞
10 Inland Stl 3½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Inspirat C-Cop 4s 52	99½	99½	99½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	53	52	53
1 Int Hydro El cv 5s '44	65¼	65¼	65¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	103¼	103¼	103¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102½	102½	102½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	102
3 Int Paper 5s '55	25¾	25½	25⅝
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	28	28	28
22 Int T&T 5s '55	28¼	28	28¼
2 Jones&LaphSt4½s'61	100½	100½	100½
3 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69⅛
5 K C Term4s '60	107	107	107
10 Kompers Co 6s '31	53¾	53¼	53¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	96¼	96	96¼
10 Lac Gas 5s 39	89	89	89
7 L S & M S 3½s 97	62	62	62
10 Lac Gas 3s 39	89	89	89
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	42½	42½	42½
2 Leh Val HTerm3s54	24½	24½	24½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23	23	23
18 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21	21	21
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21	21½
3 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	20¼	20	20¾
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	19⅞	20½
43 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	53	53	53
1 Leh Val Term 5s 41	97	97	97
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	96	93½	93½
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Louis & N 4s B '60	106	106	106
1 L & N Pad & M 46	81½	81½	81½
1 Maine Cen 4s 43	54	54	54
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	96¾	96⅝	96¾
22 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	106½	106½	106½
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	111¾	111	111
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	67	67	67
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	105¼	105	105¼
20 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 MidSpartiaNW 4s 47	6	6	6
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6	5⅝	6
46 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14½	14½	14½
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	24	24	24
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	11⅜	11½	11½
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	17¼	17	17¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	17	17	17
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	73	73	73
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s 38	27	27	27
1 Mob&OMontg 5s 47ct	43	43	43
7 Mob&Ohio 5s 38 ct	36	36	36
5 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	103	103	103
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	93½	93⅛	93½
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	35½	35⅜	35½
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	67	66½	66½
3 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	106⅜	106½	106½
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	105	105	105
2 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	31	30½	30½
5 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	84½	84¼	84½
2 NY & Putnam 4s '93	63¼	63	63¼
44 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅝	58⅜	58½
133 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64½	64	64
6 NYC cn 4s '98	63½	63¼	63½
16 NYC cv 3½s '52	96	95¾	96
20 NYC & R H4s '42	85¼	85	85
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	59	59	59
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	86⅞	86¼	86¼
19 NYCh&StL 6s '41	70½	70¼	70½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	59¾	59¼	59½
82 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	86¾	86	86¾
9 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	110⅛	109&	110⅛
4 NY Edis 3½s '65			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 NYNH&H ctf 6s '40	29	29	29
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	8	8	8
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	53½	53½	53½
10 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	93	93	93
6 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12½	12½	12½
4 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
7 Norf Sou 5s 61	67⅞	66⅜	66⅞
36 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	58½	58½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¼	53	53
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	73¼	73¼	73¼
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	45	44	44
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108⅜	108½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	110	110	110
2 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	102	102	102
1 Ont Pw N Falls5s43	106	106	106
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	78	77⅞	78
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	112¼	112	112¼
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pen Co 3¼s 44 D	62	61½	61½
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	109	109	109
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Phila Co 5s '67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	17	17	17
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	105	104¾	105
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108½	108½	108½
2 PCC&SL 5s '70A	59½	59½	59½
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58 A	59½	59¼	59½
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s '59B	108⅜	108½	108⅜
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	104¼	104	104¼
9Penn RR gen 4½s '65	92⅞	92¼	92¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100	99½	99½
19 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
3 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	92½	92	92¼
14 Pen RR 3¼s '70	88	87¼	88
41 Pen RR 4½s '52	47¼	47	47¼
14 Peoria&E 4s '40 St Ct	63½	63½	63½
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	72¾	72¼	72½
8 Port Gen S 4½s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	104	104	104
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	73½	74¾	74¾
20 Readg 4½s 97 A	58½	58½	58½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	99¼	99¾	99¼
10 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	99¼	99¼	99¾
8 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	101¾	101½	101¾
14 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
7 Republic Steel 4½s 56	26½	26	26½
4 Rio Gr West 1st 5s 39	88	88	88
2 Sag-Mich Pow 4½s66	110	110	110
8 StJ&G Isl 4s 47	64¼	64¼	64¼
6 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	25½	25½	25½
8 St LPeo&NWSs48	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
6 StLPub Ser 5s 59	10	10	10
1 StLSF 3s B 50	10	10	10
9 St L S F 4½s 78	9½	9½	9½
5 St LSF4½78ct st	10	10	10
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10 St L SW rfg 5s 90	66	65¾	66
20 St L SW2½st 4s 89	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 St L SW 2ind 4s 89	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	122	122	122
2 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	41½	41½	41½
4 Sea A L cn 6s 45	33⅜	33¼	33¼
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9	9	9
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
278 Shell n 2¼s 54	40	39½	40
4 Silesian-Am 7s '41	106	106	106
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106½	106½	106½
5 So Bell T& 3s '79	44	43½	43½
40 Sou Pac 4½s 68	43	42⅝	42¾
17 Sou Pac 4½s 81	43¼	42¾	42¾
14 So Pac 4½s '69	59½	59	59⅜
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	41¼	40¾	41
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	47¾	47¼	47½
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83¾	83½	83½
18 South Ry 6½s '56	77⅞	77½	77½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	58	57¾	58
57 South Ry gen 4s '56	78	78	78
2 South Ry Mem 5s '96	111	111	111
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	22	22	22
2 Spokane Int 5s 55	105	105	105
5 Stand Oil N J23s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	90¼	90	90¼
2 Texark&FtSm3½s'50	104½	104½	104½
39 Tex Corp 3s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	68	68	68
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	57	57	57
2 Third Ave 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 nion Oil Cal 3s '59	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	103¾	103½	103¾
15 Un Pac 4½s '80	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
37 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	88	88	88
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	108½	108½	108½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	42⅜	41½	42⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
4 Wabash 5s 80D	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Wab 3½s Omaha 41	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	72	71¾	72
7 Walwrth 4s 55	43	43	43
4 WarrenBros 6s 41	52	52	52
3 West Shore 4s 2361	109½	109	109½
8 Westch Lt 3½s 67	88	88	88
1 Western Md 4s 52	13½	13½	13½
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	70	70	70
10 Western Un 5s 51	70	69½	69¾
10 Western Un 5s 60	67¼	67	67
10 Western Un 4½s 50	104	103½	104
1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	14¼	13½	14¼
5 Wilkes B&E 5s 42	27⅝	27½	27½
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	110	110	110
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	105¾	105¼	105¼
32 Youngst S&T 4s-61	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
47 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67	67	67
5 Argentine 4½s 48	81½	81½	81½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	73	73	73
9 Australia 5s 55	58½	58	58½
1 Australia 5s 57	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝
11 Australia 4½s 56	31¾	31¼	31⅝
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Bremen 7s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Bridge Brdgeport 6s 62	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
9 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	50	50	50
9 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
23 Buen A 4½s 73	53	53	53
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Canada 5s 52	99	99	99
1 Canada 4s 60	92½	92½	92½
1 Canada 3s 68	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Canada 2½s 45	92	91½	92
5 Canada 2¼s 44	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	111¼	111¼	111½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	111½	111½	111½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Copenhag 5s 52	24½	24¼	24½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
16 Cuba 4½s 77	53½	53⅛	53⅝
3 Denmark 6s'42	35	24⅝	35
6 Dom 2nd 3½s'40	70	69½	70
3 GerCAgrBk 6s'60 Jul	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 GerSAgBk 6s'40 Oct	17¼	17	17¼
22 Ger Gov 5½s 65	14¾	14	14
8 Ger Gov 7s 49	18⅝	18	18
28 GtConEPJap 6½s'50	86	86	86
2 Hung L Mt 7½s'61 A	8	8	8
5 Hung Mun 7½s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Hung Munic 7s'46	8¼	8	8
2 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47 B	33	33	33
1 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
23 Italy 7s 1951	48¼	47	47⅛
1 Japan 6½s'54	80¼	79¼	79¼
1 Japan 5½s'65	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s'57	10	10	10
16 Milan City 6½s'52	29⅜	29	29¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s'57	60	59¾	60
5 Orient Dev 6s 53	53½	53½	55½
2 Peru 1st 6s'60	6¾	6½	6½
3 Queensld 7s'41	87	85	87
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	10	10	10
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	10	10	10
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	10	10	10
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 Rome 6½s'52	33	23¾	23¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s'36	21½	21½	21½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	38¼	38¼	38⅛
4 Taiman El P 5½s'71	54½	54¼	54½
7 Tokyo City 5½s'61	54	54	54
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Urug 4½s&4½s'79	43	43	43
1 Urug 4½s 4½s'78	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Yokohama 6s'61	57½	57½	57½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 4,090,000; previous day, 6,473,500; year ago, 8,026,000; two years ago, 9,236,400; Jan. 1 to date, 1,127,603,700; year ago, 1,520,873,675; two years ago, 1,283,888,405.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co

12 noon, Sept. 25

Sterling	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285	.2284	.2326
Italy—lira	.0506	.0506	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4037
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.2537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.09	.0925**	.1468
Finland—finm'rk	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0402	.0402	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2285	.2295	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1

Commerce and Finance

• Survival of American Way Requires New Leadership, Says Sloan •

Business and Industry

Insurance Men Oppose Control By Government

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Charles J. Zimmerman, of Chicago, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, declared the association "would unalterably oppose the invasion" of the federal government into life insurance control.

"We have no quarrel with a federal government which takes over those functions which cannot be successfully carried out by state and local governments," he declared in a speech prepared for the association's annual convention, and added:

Welcomes Investigation

"But I believe it is not only our right, but our duty, to place a restraining hand on the grasping arm of a federal government which reached out to take over those functions which can be and are being successfully conducted by state and local governments."

Mr. Zimmerman said the association had welcomed the investigation of the life insurance business, but declared "we are suspicious of the motives of some of the individuals" in Washington conducting it.

"I have a deep conviction that there are some individuals in Washington who would scrap the institution of life insurance as a private institution.

Life insurance companies in the United States have "practically no investments in foreign countries," the National Association was told by Holgar J. Johnson, President of the Institute of Life Insurance and a past President of the association.

"The American life insurance companies are trying to do everything in their power to aid the national defense program," Mr. Johnson said. "They have invested $4,600,000,000 in government bonds during the past decade, as compared to only $300,000,000 prior to that time.

"This investment permits release of capital for risk interprise, such as extension of tactories for direct preparedness purposes.

Alexander E. Patterson, Vice-President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, told the convention life insurance men "can help this country to survive as a democracy of free people" by taking time from our daily tasks to bring forcibly to the attention of our representatives in government what we think should be done and how it should be done."

Mr. Patterson declared himself in favor of national defenses so strong "that no tinhorn dictator, east or west, can dictate to us."

Roosevelt Speaks

President Roosevelt told the National Association that its members play an important part in providing security against old age, unemployment and illness.

The President, in a letter to Paul C. Sanborn, of Boston, chairman of the program committee at the organization's annual convention, declared that "providing this security has been and still is one of our major concerns."

Resolutions advocating "immediate and effective" national defense and "elimination of unsound national monetary policies" were approved for presentation to the convention

Rise in Crude Oil Demand Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the October market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,580,000 barrels daily, or a total of 111,000,000 for the month, compared with 108,730,000 in September and 117,867,000 last October.

Exports, it said, likely would total only 3,900,000 barrels, compared with 6,947,000 in October last year.

Officials estimated the motor fuel demand at 53,000,000 barrels, as against 52,900,000 this month and 49,687,000 in October, 1939. Exports, they said, might not exceed 1,600,000 barrels. Exports totaled 3,443,000 during October last year.

The bureau placed the current available motor fuel supply for October at 54,600,000 barrels, compared with 54,500,000 in September, and 53,130,000 last October.

Higher Meat Prices Predicted for 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—American consumers may have to pay higher prices next year for their bacon, ham and beefsteak.

The Agriculture Department said that slaughter supplies of livestock will be smaller in 1941 than in 1940 because unfavorable producer prices last spring discouraged breeding operations. Demand, on the other hand, is expected to be larger.

The rise in consumer prices, the department said, will be more pronounced for pork products than for other meats.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 206

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1940
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston
JAMES V. TONER
Boston, September 23, 1940 Treasurer

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Hits U. S. Control

Charles J. Zimmerman
President of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

U. S. Cotton Sold To Russia Seen On The Way to Germany

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton experts said private investigation indicated that U. S. cotton now being assembled in Texas for shipment to Russia was probably a link in the Russo-German deal to supply the Nazis with raw materials.

About 18,000 bales of cotton are headed for Houston and Galveston wharves for shipment to Vladivostok, probably this week, according to Texas reports.

One observer said Russia had probably already shipped cotton to Germany and was buying U. S. cotton to replace her own supplies. Russia, it was added, might find certain grades of U. S. cotton more attractive than the kind of staple sent to Germany.

The cargo of cotton, one source declared, will probably be navicerted to avoid interruption by British patrols. Further shipments in the near future were anticipated.

Germany in 1939 bought 172,000 bales of U. S. cotton, in 1940 bought none. Russia's last purchases were in the 1934-35 season when she bought 111,000 bales.

Cotton brokers here were pleased at the news since an outlet was opened, however small, for some of the millions of bales now hanging over the market.

Amtorg, buying agents for the Soviets, said they had no knowledge of such a deal.

Oil Companies Hear No Recourse From Mexican Court Rule

MEXICO CITY, D. F. Sept. 21 (AP)—The chief clerk of Mexico's supreme Court said today the period in which foreign oil companies might file notices of appeal from the government's $35,000,000 valuation of their expropriated properties had expired without any major company taking action.

The companies now have no legal recourse, he said, from the government appraisal of the properties on which values ranging up to $400,000,000 had been placed by the American, British and Dutch firms.

Since the Supreme Court affirmed constitutionality of the 1938 seizure, the major companies have refrained from legal action on grounds they did not recognize the decision. Several minor companies, however, have served notice they intend to contest the valuation.

Department Store Sales Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Sept. 14 averaged 10 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Sept. 7, sales had been 11 per cent more than last year, and in the four weeks ended Sept. 14 they also averaged 11 per cent more than last year.

Federal reserve districts reporting increases over last year for the week ended Sept. 14 were:

Boston, 11; New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7; Richmond, 5; Atlanta, 20; Chicago, 21; St. Louis, 2; Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 22; Dallas 12, and San Francisco, 12 per cent. The Cleveland district reported a two per cent decline.

Britain Dickering For Canadian Wheat

NEW YORK (AP)—Export grain circles heard Great Britain is inquiring for large Canadian wheat tonnages to be transported overseas in the 24 U. S. Government-owned merchant vessels which the British are dickering to buy.

The inquiry for wheat, these circles said, specified October, November, and December shipment, whereas recent British purchases have been for later deliveries, some as far away as February.

The plan, export circles said, was to utilize the American-owned vessels, if the British finally bought them, to transport the wheat as well as other foodstuffs in the voyage to their new home.

Sloan Wants Rebuilding Of U. S. Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 25—Mass education of Americans for a broader understanding of the processes involved in the production and distribution of wealth and of the consequences of economic policies on the lives and happiness of the people is essential to meet the challenges to the democratic way from within and without, according to Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation.

In order that democracy may survive in the present-day world, it is necessary that its leaders be changed, Mr. Sloan declared at the tenth anniversary dinner of the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation at the Schenley Hotel here last night. Criticizing the present Federal Administration by inference, Mr. Sloan characterized the leadership as of two types —the "yes" type, which determines its policies on what will please the greatest number without respect to what the greatest number need, and the "indispensable type—a mile-post on the road to dictatorship."

Need New Leadership

"If democracy and free enterprise are to survive," he said, "it seems apparent that its leadership must pass to those who have the experience and, even more important, the conviction to deal courageously with the great problems of the day on the basis of the realities—on the principle of that which truly constitutes the greatest good for the greatest number.

"Such leadership is impossible unless it can be established and maintained by a reasonably well-informed public opinion. That is inherent in democracy itself.

Mr. Sloan asserted that if everyone could be convinced of even one simple fact, "such as the impossibility of getting something for nothing, the basis of readjusting the national approach to some of the problems now hindering the progress of national economy would be cleared."

Decries Equalitarianism

"In economic policy we have passed from a nation which has risen to the highest peaks of prosperity ever known based upon the philosophy of a constantly expanding volume of wealth to one more primarily concerned with the doctrine of taking from some and giving to others," the General Motors head continued.

"The political philosophy of recent years has been based upon the doctrine that accomplishment is a crime. The more important the success, the greater the crime. But, in addition, that appeal has been supported by legislation in varied form, with the result that the economy has been restricted in its essential development so as to throw upon the system a burden of continuous unemployment, increasing indebtedness, higher taxes, curtailed productivity, higher prices, a reduced standard of living, to say nothing of a nation divided within itself, having lost confidence in its own virility, uncertain as to the possibilities of its own future.

"One thing is clear. With a continuation of the present political regime there is nothing different to look forward to today."

Mr. Sloan saw strengthening of the nation's internal economy as one of the most effective measures of defense. He urged that aside from taxes justified by the national defense program that the whole system of taxation should be immediately recast on the principle of stimulating enterprise.

"The five-year period just ahead is certain to be a most critical one," he continued.

"It will be no time for economic experimentation. The duty to future generations is almost beyond our conception. Never before has an occasion arisen which demanded the assumption of such a tremendous responsibility. The economy must be reconstructed on a firm foundation of economic law with a full understanding of the existing realities."

Moulton on Price Controls

Discussing "War-Time Price Control," Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, declared that he saw no reason for believing that inflation was coming so long as the nation's constructive facilities were not fully engaged.

He offered a four-point program for control of prices in war-time. They were:

The Army and Navy should not be given a free hand "to compete against each other on a price basis for limited supplies of materials."

The "principle that prices should be allowed to rise to whatever height is necessary to call forth additional output from high-cost producers should not be adopted."

Wage rates should not be increased "except where necessary in the interests of health and efficiency."

The war should be financed "just as far as possible without resort to credit expansion."

Dr. Leo Wolman of the National Bureau of Economic Research, referring to the need for encouraging freedom of enterprise and individual initiative, declared:

"Unless the conditions essential to the exercise of business foresight and the taking of risks exist, we may be forced to become content with a laggard industry, stationary or declining employment, and a permanent army of unemployed, which looks for a living not to the wages of industry but to the subsidies of government."

Political Considerations Seen Hampering Defense Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two recent inside-page news stories may be of more than usual significance—the unfavorable report of the National Defense Advisory Commission on the proposed anti-trust suit to split up the oil companies, and news that the TNEC's reform program will be held up on account of the defense emergency.

These items suggest the question whether, if social programs are likely to hamper us in an all-out war, they aren't perhaps also undesirable in peace-time. If the oil industry is so nicely organized for quick and thrifty service to the Army and Navy why isn't it pretty well organized for peace-time service—and why not leave it so?

Of course this argument can be turned round to the discomfiture of those who support "the present system" by simply pointing out that on the same reasoning if an institution good for war is good for peace, then the extension of government control over private affairs seemed necessary for a war emergency must be also a good thing for peace time.

Is It Defense or Politics?

People here in Wall Street who have speculated on the matter do not, however, think this reasoning is accurate, because they think some of the steps now being taken as war emergency steps are not really such, but rather are attempts by political interests just now on top of the wheel to capitalize on the war emergency to extend their own power. Specifically, for instance, it is felt that the present burden of difficulties for contractors on Government business, including the excess profits tax, the capture clause for plants of firms which do not take seriously the threat of immediate confiscation, are not designed to speed up the national defense but rather to cater to public opinion. A significant exception is the argument of the Wages and Hours Division that a comparatively short working week, perhaps of 45 hours, produces the largest output—which seems a bona fide argument, though somewhat stretched.

But it remains a possibility that political and economic steps taken simply to further the defense program may be also advisable steps for normal times also. This is on the assumption that steps taken merely to conciliate public opinion are conciliations offered not to persons who could effectively hamper the defense program if angered, but merely to people who vote. The only question of importance in putting the heat on for a war effort is whether groups are disgruntled who can actually cause trouble. How far people could actually cause trouble as voters, as they once could when counting noses was the equivalent of counting trigger-fingers, is a question.

Does Profit Motive Rule Only?

The objection is raised that high pressure tactics (like the imposition of priorities) for the purpose of speeding a defense program, may be a bad economic policy in peace time because they throw the national economy over to reliance on motives such as altruistic patriotism which cannot be relied on as much for steady, year-in-and-year-out economic drive as the hope of profit.

Herein, however, enters another conjecture about economic motives. Though the profit motive, unadulterated, is still the theoretical prime mover of our economic system, it is highly mixed in our large corporations which more or less set the pace of industrial action with motives of patriotism, public service, social theory, and economic co-operation with the government. Big American business, in other words, tends to take on official political attitudes. As examples there was the willingness of the management of the U. S. Steel Corporation to make a deal with the C. I. O. even over the heads of its own employees; the long-standing policy of the American Telephone & Telegraph Corporation not to raise its dividend in case of increased earnings but to plow these earnings back in the form either of better wages to its employees or of better service or lower price to its public.

The big corporations pay the biggest wages and usually charge the lowest prices or give the most quality for the price; and, contrary as it may be to the folklore of socialism, are usually the first to follow in the wake of new officially policy. The refusal of the Ford Motor Company to hang out a Blue Eagle was a far more significant foreshadowing of the fate of the NRA than was the recalcitrance of the obscure New York poultry dealer whose case finally broke it. The power of these large corporations is attested by the frequency with which the word "monopoly" is applied, quite incorrectly, to them.

Laws and the Defense Program

By the test of whether a plan helps of hinders the defense program, a good deal of the legislation of recent years has not been good because it has been designed to protect the economically weak and outmoded even at the cost of hampering the low-cost and high-quality producer. New tax schedules, for instance, have been a very distinct extra burden to the machine tool and other capital goods industries, and to private industrial adventuring, while efforts to cripple the big chain distributors and the utility holding companies have imposed added bookkeeping costs without even pretending to increase national efficiency.

The farm program has slowed the normal shift of population from farm to town, and lip-service to the gold standard has prevented the government from expanding its outlays to take up the slack in unemployment, or encouraged it to continue discouraging business by the imposition of ever-heavier taxes.

If there is truth in the analogy between a good defense program and a good set of peace-time economic policies, then certain rules evolve.

The first is that business should be permitted to take the normal course of integration, disintegration, centralization or decentralization which the higgling of the market and the dictates of cost-cutting and risk-avoiding lay down. That seems, usually, to result in the growth of a Big Three, or Big Four, or Big Five in any industry, with about 20 intermediate size companies and a fringe of smaller units. Technological facts usually dictate whether the "Big" group shall control a large proportion of the business, as in steel, oil, and motors, or a small proportion, as in the textile field.

Where "Planning" Is Invalid

The second is that, so long as any surplus labor or producing capacity exists in the country, no one, either in Washington, Wall Street, or round any mahogany table in the country, should be permitted to control an entire industry to the point of keeping interlopers from breaking in if they can break in with better quality or lower price. This principle would run against both orthodox "economic planning," in which an officially sponsored board would say "This is the production schedule or quota, and no more shall be produced," and against true monopolies or trusts or cartels which might have the legal right or economic power to kill off outside competition.

Such economic planning boards or private cartels would be justified only when the national economy was working at manpower capacity, so that entrance of an economic interloper ("free competition") into an allocated field such as the present sugar quota would be to the direct detriment and loss of some other field of national activity.

The third rule would be that, by methods necessarily new and unorthodox, the total effort of the nation should be financed on the credit base of its available raw materials and manpower. That means —and it is already a long-standing tenet of emergency defense — that no fiscal or monetary inhibitions should stand in the way of further activity, so long as idling gears in the economic machine at any point showed the possibility of further activity.

If these rules were followed, a flexible economic system, providing the advantages of large-scale production, free competition, and full operation, would result. But this is a very abstract program to lay down. It would need radical thinking and conservative guarding to be worked out.

Orders 7 Diesel Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have approved an order for seven diesel-electric locomotives for passenger train service, the road announced. The equipment will be built by the Electro-Motive Corp.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD sensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, personal, velour. 58 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-50, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS of exceptional quality. Box assortments, inspirational sentiments. Personals $1.00 up, samples on approval. Good profits. C. N. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N.Y.C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Railing Residence Club for young women; cheerful, luxurious, homelike; $15 weekly, including excellent meals. Park Ave. higher rate. TR. 7-4463.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfits furnished. Janalene Inc., Dept. 860-D, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

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ORANGE, N. J.—3 rooms, tile kitchen and bathroom; very attractive, newly furnished and decorated; $50 mo.; heat, light and gas furnished; accessible to all means of transportation; references required. To see it, telephone Or. 3-8664 for appointment. Fine for business couple.

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

Head Bank Women

Gibson Studios

Above: Miss Emma E. Claus, Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company at Gary, Ind., elected President of the Association of Bank Women. Below: Miss Elizabeth S. Grover of the Chase National Bank in New York, elected Vice-President.

Bank Women Elect Heads At Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Miss Emma E. Claus, Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company at Gary, Ind., has been chosen President of the Association of Bank Women. She succeeds Miss Mildred Robers of Los Angeles as leader of several hundred women bank officials.

Miss Elizabeth S. Grover of the Chase National Bank in New York was elected vice-president; Miss Gertrude Greenwald of Gary, Ind., recording secretary; Miss Gertrude M. Jacobs of Milwaukee, corresponding secretary; Miss Anne F. Fryer of Providence, R. I., treasurer.

Among the regional vice-presidents elected were Miss Elizabeth Thackara of Boston; Miss Genevieve M. Barnett of Atlanta, Ga.; and Miss Gertrude S. Chambers of Houston, Texas.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.

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Canterbury Hotel Apartments
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MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Hilltop home provides rest and beauty; 59 miles from Boston; fine table; 45th season; open all year; $14 to $16 with meals; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

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N. Y. C., 342 MADISON AVE. (SUITE 804) Desks for rent. Dignified office. Reasonable. Mail-Telephone Service $2.50 month. Stenographer.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Alteration specialist; coats remodeled, relined; assistance with sewing problems; hems 50c up. Gladys Kennedy, 224 Livingston St. Tr. 5-1764.

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DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5—courses—$10 c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

Bankers Hear That Nation Is Lagging in Arms Output

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The American Bankers Association was informed by its economic policy commission that the nation's immediate problem in arms production was not "merely how much" but "even more acutely how soon."

The 4,000 delegates to the 66th annual convention, receiving the report of the commission urging haste in the rearmament program, was told that the nation was lagging far behind a corresponding period in 1917 in arms production.

The commission, of which the Cleveland banker Col. Leonard P. Ayres is chairman, said the rate of acceleration in spending in the first eight months of 1917 was 28 times greater than in the corresponding period in 1940.

Urges More Speed

Urging strongly that this rate be stepped up as the surest way to keep free of war, the report added:

"Modern wars are won or lost in the periods of preparation for them.

"It did not take anything like as long in 1917 and 1918 to make munitions as it seems to be taking now, and except in the case of airplanes, the quantities that we are discussing now seem small indeed as compared with those ordered then.

"Of course one of the great differences is that then we were actually at war, while now we are engaged in unfamiliar undertaking of trying to create and equip a powerful army, and great additions to our navy, in times of peace. Nevertheless, the discrepancies in the time element are disturbing."

The statement of the policy commission paralleled closely an address to the bankers, on the opening day of the convention, by W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-President of the National City Bank, in which he had stressed the necessity of haste in rearming, and charged that "our defense program is laggard, held back by red tape, technicalities, a failure to put first things first."

Meantime, conversations with bankers from widely separated areas of the country indicated a belief that the defense program would bring in its wake a sustained period of high industrial activity. The failure of Germany, so far, to deal a knock-out blow to Great Britain, most of those questioned said, appeared to guarantee continuing demand for many types of American products, including armaments and foodstuffs. There seemed unanimity among those questioned that the war now might last at least well into next year, and perhaps much longer.

To Elect Officers

The internal affairs of the association likewise occupied the delegates, as they awaited the report of the nomination committee, on the new slate of officers.

A split appeared to have developed between a group led by A. P. Giannini, head of the Trans-America banking chain in California, and another of which Tom K. Smith, St. Louis banker and former President of the association, was said to be a prominent member.

The disputed office was the second vice-presidency. The incumbent will become president, automatically, two years from now.

W. L. Hemingway, President of Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, was the candidate of the Tom Smith group.

His opponent was Russell G. Smith, Executive Vice-President of the Bank of America, Giannini's San Francisco institution.

Mr. Smith charged opposition to his candidacy was "solely on the ground that I am an officer of a particular statewide branch banking system."

The question of branch banking has torn the association for years, but advocates of the unit system of banking always have out-voted those favoring chain and wide-spread branch banking.

Mr. Giannini said he would carry the fight to the floor of the convention if the nominating committee refused his candidate.

Also involved in the dispute, bankers said, was a recent controversy between the Bank of America and Comptroller of the currency, which resulted in the bank seeking $30,000,000 of additional capital.

Those opposing Mr. Smith asserted that his selection might be interpreted as an endorsement of Mr. Giannini in his dispute with the Comptroller.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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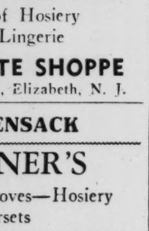
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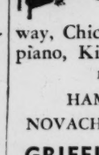
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

DON'T THROW YOUR SHOES AWAY!
If your shoes are too short, too long, too narrow or too wide, send them to our shoe clinic.
• Short and narrow shoes lengthened and widened (not by stretching).
• Shoes resoled to look new and retain original flexibility.
• Specialists in orthopedic work of every description.

REO SHOE REMODELING CO.
Newark's Outstanding Custom Shoe Rebuilders
125 Halsey St. NEWARK
Mitchell 2-1819 Opp. Kresge Dept. Store—Upstairs

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

NORTH BERGEN


LUBRICATION
by "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
ESSO STATION
Adelina Place and Hudson Blvd.
Off 11th Street

ORANGE

Worsted-Tex Clothes
for Fall at $35 and $40
Knit-Tex Top Coats $30
The Morris Shop
296 MAIN STREET COR. DAY ST.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN ORANGE IT'S ENGEL'S
For 34 years, one of the Leading Department Stores in Suburban Essex
ENGEL'S
239 Main St., Orange

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6
235 Main Street

"A Complete Shoe Repair Service"
RAFFERTY SHOE REBUILDERS
301 Main Street, Orange, N. J.
185 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

Orange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

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The **State Trust** Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel PL. 6-9373

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything For The Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Stree. Hack 2-0782

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

CHARLES AGEL
Portable Radios and Phonographs
CAR RADIOS—REFRIGERATORS
RECORDS
37 S. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566

RUTHERFORD

DRESS UP FOR FALL
New Dresses Arriving Daily
Popular Prices
DOROTHY DRESSES
25 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6346

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD
(Continued)

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Florist
Flowers are always in fashion
96a Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

SUMMIT

Joseph Zeigner, Inc.
Furniture
Interior Decoration
Upholstering
Cabinet Work

Sum. 6-0039
474 Springfield Ave.

DAVID J. FLOOD
Refrigerators
Lamps and Lamp Shades
Radio Sets and Supplies
Electrical Work of All Kinds
361 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-3361

B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.
For your new fall outfit
Flexees Foundation Garments
"The World's Loveliest Foundation"
Girdles $3.50 and $5.00
Combinations $5.00 to $10.00
408 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
29 Maple Street Sum. 6-3060

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

VALENTINE PIZZI
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
We Are Ready for Fall
39 Maple St. Su. 6-0250

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Buster Brown Shoes
for Children
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

Visit Our Greenhouses
OSMAR EICKHOFF
Flowers for Your Home
Floral Gifts for Friends
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Delivered in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

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Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil.

Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5668
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan.

Chas. J. Lemonier
Haberdashery—Hats Shoes
3216 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

BISSELL'S WESTFIELD TEXTILE STORE
Free instructions for all knitting and crocheting. We carry a complete line of knitting and tapestry yarns.
210 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-0298

THE SHOWROOM OF
ALICE KIND
has on display beautiful dresses and coats in misses', women's and junior sizes. Dresses $7.95 and up. Coats $18.75 and up.
404 TREMONT AVE. TEL. WE. 2-0668

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

HAMRAH BROS.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
Showrooms: 44 Elm St., Westfield Telephone 2-0028
Plant: 332 Leland Ave., Plfd. Telephone 6-4466

Permanents of Distinction
ESTELLE *and* MARTHA
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
854 Mountain Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0854
WESTFIELD, N. J.

YOUNG FOLKS TOGGERY
Infancy to 15 Years
233 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-3180
Westfield, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm St. Westfield 2-2120

WESTWOOD

MASKIN'S
Opening an Up-to-Date Shoppe
Specializing in Greeting Cards, Party Favors, Gifts, Toys, Stationery
26 Westwood Ave., Westwood, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
New Fall Fashions in Millinery

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941 Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

HATS
Ready-to-Wear Made-to-Order
• Gladys Porter •
824 State Street Second Floor
Fall Shoe Fashions by I. Miller
Exclusive in Erie
IRVING'S
918 Peach Street
Opposite Lawrence Hotel

BELCOURT SUITS
With 2-Trousers
The Great American Value $25
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street

BOOK BINDING
OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1806 West 12th Phone 31-424

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration
Remodel your kitchen, your bathroom, your heating system.
Modernize on small monthly payments
HARRY S. LUTZ
211 Broad St. Phone 5486

MAIN LINE—Narberth

GLADYS PAINE CORTRIGHT
Narberth 3778
Showing of Fall Styles at Haverford Court Hotel, Haverford
October 2nd and 3rd at 2 o'clock
Hostess Gowns, Afternoon and Evening Dresses

MAIN LINE—Haverford

Frances Kauffmann Beauty Salon
Whitehall Hotel Ardmore 3160
Lancaster Pike, Haverford

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

It's time to start laying in your
COAL COKE FUEL OIL
NUSBICKEL BROS.
North Hills Tel. Ogontz 3225

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods—Notions
We Sell
E-Z UNDERWEAR
9 E. WHARTON ROAD, GLENSIDE
BRODY DEPT. STORE
43 Easton Road Glenside, Pa.
NEW FALL
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
FOR WOMEN
$3 to $6—AAA to EEE
SIMON BRODY, Inc.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mail & Phone Orders Free Del. 100 miles
COLUMBIA RECORDS
And Masterworks Reduced up to ⅓
Complete Selection PEnnypacker 4404
CAPEHART SALON • DISC MART
SHRYOCK RADIO CO.
See Television & FM Here Today • Tonite
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5812
Alterations Dressmaking
MRS. KATHRYN SUDDERS
Barker Building
18 West Chelten Ave., Room 504
Elevator Service Tel. GER 6777

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by birth
PRECIOUS STERLING SILVER
Sandwich plate, 10-inch, good weight, plain design, gadrooned edge, $10.00. Mother would love one and the new bride would be thrilled.
113 SO. 12TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

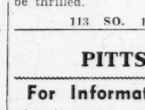
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR Automobile Home Furniture Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH. 2208

READING

MANNING - ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Footsaver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Go Back to School Smartly Outfitted in Clothes from
POMEROY'S
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgy's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •
More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
LAIRD, SCHOBER
Shoes for Women
112-116 WYOMING AVE.

CECEIL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue
Telephone 2-3034

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Luncheonette
Sodas Sundaes
Mears Building
Washington and Spruce

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
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Fine Fashions in Lingerie and New Fall Accessories.
430 Spruce Street
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HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades made to order in Modern Colors
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WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

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CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Slogan: "The Market for Good Things to Eat"
ESTABLISHED 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1405 425 Beaver Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford. Pa. Tel. SW 600

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

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STEWART'S
CLEANERS, TAILORS
FURRIERS
Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Wraps
Zippers replaced and repaired
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Exclusive Upper Darby Agents for

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LU-BEN'S
7042 Garrett Road Open Evenings

Boulevard 3540 REPAIRING and REMODELING
CORSET SHOP
CUSTOM-MADE CORSETS
Individually Designed
Helen A. Scott Room 408 Nat'l Bank Bldg.
6908-10 Market St. Upper Darby

★ MINERVA SHOP ★
Dresses and Millinery
7021 Garrett Road—Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Evenings Bou. 4408

YORK

THE ACCESSORY SHOP
Gloves, Bags, Hose
Hankies
COSTUME JEWELRY
23½ SOUTH BEAVER STREET

"The Lingerie Shop"
We are now showing our fall stock of Sweaters, Skirts, and Sport Wear
19 SOUTH BEAVER ST.

Visit
REINEBERG'S
For Your New Fall
Vitality
FOOTWEAR
51-53 South George Street

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alternating—Preferably *ol'-ter-nat'-ing* (*o* as in orb, *e* as in maker, *a* long, *i* short). Since the verb "alter" has an *ol* sound for the first syllable, rhyming with *falter*, it is logical that the longer adjective form should carry that sound, too. At any rate, Webster's advises consistency in the matter, despite much opinion in favor of short *a* sound.

The word is made from the Latin *alternare*, "do by turns." The classic meaning holds in English, the interchange of action being, as a rule, between contrasting pairs of objects or ideas.

Aught—*Ot* (*o* as in orb).

This goes back to Anglo-Saxon; a short, rhetorical word equivalent in meaning to "anything whatsoever."

Concords — Preferably *kon'-kordz* (first **o** short, second as in orb). The *n* sound is doubtless preferred by Webster's in order that the two Latin elements, *con*, "with," and *cor, cordis*, "heart," may be kept intact. The *n* sound, with but slight care, is easy to articulate with the following voiceless mute, *c*.

It is interesting to note that this word, when used as the name of a town, is pronounced *kong'-kerd* (*o* short, *e* as in maker).

Incensed (Isa. 41:11)—*In-senst'* (both vowels short).

This word carries its Latin form as nearly as may be in English; and its Latin meaning, too, of "set on fire," though in a figurative way.

Intuition — *In'-tu-ish'-un* (both *i*'s short, first *u* as in nature, second clipped-short as in circus).

"Insight" is almost exactly the equivalent of this word, made from the Latin verb *intueri*, "regard attentively." "Intuition" may be thought of as the result of careful looking, though no calculating or deducing is implied; a word come lately into much use.

Mandate—Preferably *man'-date* (first *a* short, second long).

When an English derivative is so close to Latin in form (*mandatum*, "given into the hand") as this one, Webster's seems inclined to respect ancient vowel values. Accordingly, this authority advises long *a* in the second syllable.

Recompence (Isa. 35:4) — *Rek'-om-pens* (both *e*'s short, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

The spelling with **c** in the last syllable belongs to old times and is used in the Bible for the noun form of the word only. For the verb form, the **s** of the original Latin, *compensare*, "weigh together," "balance," is employed. The prefix *re* intensifies the idea of two sides in the "weighing" or "paying."

"Recompense" stands for a Hebrew word of various meanings, chiefly implying "to do good."

Tyre (Matt. 15:21) — *Tire* (long *i*).

Like Sidon, a city of the seafaring, colonizing, and alphabet-making Phœnicians.

Vanities (Eccles. 1:2) — *Van'-i-tiz* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short). The sound of the final syllable of a plural formed, like this one, in *ies*, has been for 200 years precisely what Webster's prescribes. The eighteenth-century novelist, Fielding, happens to bring up the point in one of his chapters. To quote him from the page: "'Pronounce it short, Indies,' says Adams."

The word "vanity" and its meaning come straight from classic Latin (*vanitas*, "emptiness").

Youths (Isa. 40:30) — Preferably *yooths* (*oo* as in food). One of those plurals ending in *ths*, concerning the pronunciation of which Webster's hesitates to lay down the law; yet this authority advises a soft, rather than a hard, sound here for the *th*.

What They Say

Still Trying

There are four billion still untested ways of trying to make better gasolines.—Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago.

Survival of Democracies

I am confident that the tank hasn't been made or the bomb yet devised that can destroy and crush the democracies of the world.—Mayor La Guardia.

Wendell L. Willkie

New York tends to put a smooth, hard polish on its recruits from the provinces, but it has not polished Wendell. — Congressman Bruce Barton.

Manly Manners

When I feel that I must yawn (And others are around)- I put my hand before my face. That's courteous, I've found.

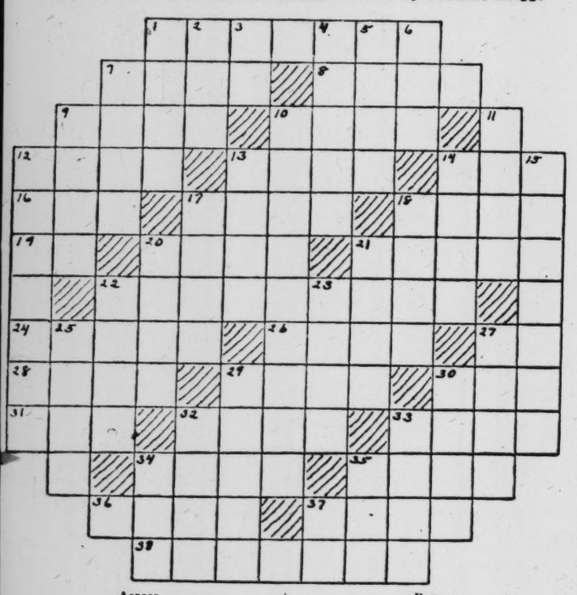
R.C.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the vision is yet for an appointed time . . . though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.
—Hab. 2:3.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



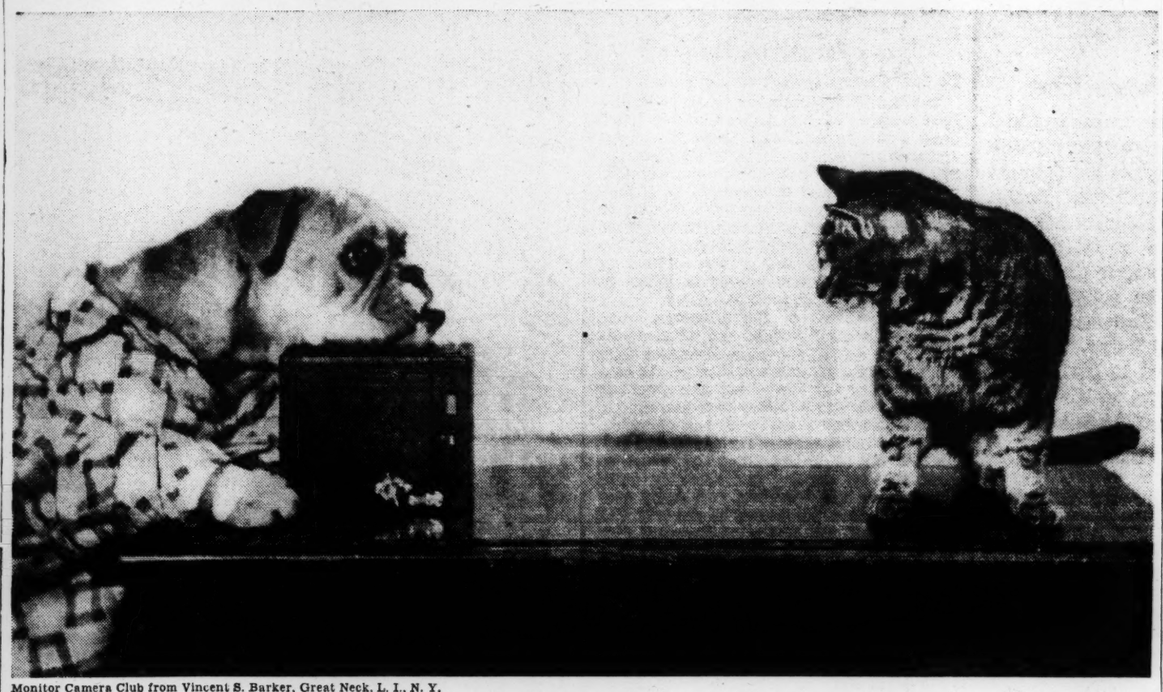
Across

1—Where was Sibelius born?
7—What is an urban district of Flintshire, Wales?
8—What did Jack and Jill carry?
9—Who is object of Virginia's affection in certain opera?
10—What are lost in statue of Venus of Milo?
12—How did fox describe grapes he could not reach?
13—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
14—What is a river of western Iran?
16—What is poetical name of India?
17—What is the anise of Scripture?
18—Book of hours is called what?
19—Halifax is capital of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
20—What is a seaport city of Italy?
21—What Austrian musician was son of a wheelwright?
22—If you visited Erivan, whom would you see?
24—What is a summer resort of Long Island, N. Y.?
26—Forty-niners sought what?
27—What is a measure of China?
28—Who was one of sons of Caleb?
29—What emperor of Holy Roman Empire was called "the Great"?
30—What is a northern constellation east of Cancer?
31—A carbine is what?
32—What is small wild ox of Celebes?
33—What are sailors often called?
34—What is a river of Albania?
35—What animal is eaten at the paschal meal?
36—What is first name of Martini, operatic tenor?
37—Who was judge of Israel after Abimelech?
38—What city of Michigan was named for an Indian chief?

Down

1—How many acts in Mozart's "Magic Flute"?
2—What river of France flows into Rhine?
3—What is the Flickertail State (abbr.)?
4—In what month was Anatole France born?
5—An appellation is what?
6—Who was a Roman underworld god?
7—What is first name of heroine of a Whittier poem?
9—What coloratura soprano was born at Cannes, France?
10—What was middle name of Edwin Robinson, American poet?
11—What is a department of southern France?
12—What composer was born at Kongsberg, Norway?
13—Where is Mullingar?
14—Eugene Field's Little Boy Blue dreamt of what?
15—Whose ghost appears to Macbeth at banquet?
17—Moist.
18—What do you call foot of an ape?
20—Sombrero has broad what?
21—What is a nimbus?
22—What is first name of author of "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
23—What is smallest letter of Greek alphabet?
25—Who is hero of a Browning poem?
27—Sweet marjoram is what?
29—Would a shallot be a small canoe, berry, or onion.
30—What do you call a priest of Tibet?
32—Florence, Italy, is on what river?
33—Soapstone is a variety of what?
34—To lower and raise quickly.
35—What is a river of northern Chile?
37—What is palm lily also called?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Vincent S. Barker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

"Watch What Birdy?"

Daily Anecdote

Barnum the Showman

To advertise his circus, P. T. Barnum once put an elephant and his keeper near a railroad line. Furnished with a timetable of trains, the keeper was to start plowing with the animal whenever a train was due to pass. A farmer jokingly said to Barnum, "Your elephant can't draw as much as two pair of my oxen can." Barnum answered, "You are mistaken. He can draw more than forty yoke of oxen, for he can draw the attention of twenty millions of American citizens to Barnum's Museum!"

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: For years to come, says a fiscal alarmist, our budget bookkeeping will be out of line. You know how it is, when you've buttoned the first button of the vest in the second buttonhole.

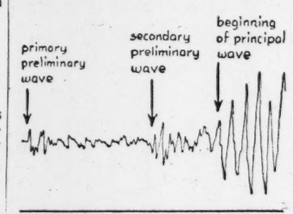
Detroit News: The trick of dirtying saddle shoes to conceal the fact that one is a freshman is included in a Chicago newspaper list of hints to the returning scholar.

Milwaukee Journal: Hooking one drive after another, an Ohio golfer discovered he was wearing two left shoes. Evidently a radical, in marching regalia.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Seismometer Can Indicate the Location as Well As the Intensity of an Earthquake?

Most seismometers have the following fundamental characteristics. A foundation extending down to bed rock and attached to the foundation a frame and a recording drum or cylinder which is driven at a known, constant rate of speed. Around the drum is a roll of paper, which may either be smoked, the record being made by a needle touching its surface as it revolves; or it may be light-sensitive photographic paper, the record being made by a point of light focused on its surface.



SEISMOGRAM OF AN EARTHQUAKE MORE THAN 1400 MILES DISTANT

The seismometer also has as an integral part a pendulum or heavy weight, either hanging or supported vertically or horizontally. The inertia of the pendulum causes it to remain relatively stationary when an earthquake causes the frame and drum to rock or vibrate slightly. The slight relative movement between the pendulum and the drum is either traced on smoked paper by a needle fastened to the pendulum, or on photographic paper by a pin-point of light reflected from a tiny mirror on the pendulum. The light system is now most common in the United States, and has the advantage of doing away with the friction due to the scrape of the needle on the paper.

The vibrations caused by an earthquake travel away from the point of origin in all directions with diminishing force. These vibrations are of three general classifications: preliminary, principal, and after-shocks. The preliminary tremors come in two successive divisions, which, in turn, may be still further divided in some cases.

The two parts of the preliminary tremors travel at different rates of speed, and the rates at which they travel are known. Since they start simultaneously from the point of origin, an accurate determination of the time interval between the first and second preliminary tremors provides a basis for computing the distance of the earthquake's point of origin.

If the distances from several seismometer stations are thus computed and circles drawn on a map with these stations as centers and the distances as radii, the circles should intersect near the point of origin of the earthquake.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Hoover Library?
2. The Delaware Water Gap?
3. Bright Angel Trail?
4. Aldershot Tattoo?
5. The country which first recognized the United States?
6. A Zulu?
7. The Turpentine State?
8. Ailsa Craig?
9. A baseball team known as "the Giants"?
10. The oldest American ship in active service today?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

ASPIRATION is inspiration.
—Horace Mann

In Lighter Vein

The Simple Job

Smith assured his wife that he was perfectly competent to mend the broken window. He took the measurements and went to buy the glass.

"Quite a simple job," said the shopkeeper. "You just pull out the old glass, fit in the new, fill in the putty, and there you are."

An hour later Smith presenetd himself once more at the shop. The proprietor greeted him with an air of bright efficiency.

"Same size again, I suppose?" he inquired.—Tit-Bits.

Scorned

Mrs. Louis Untermeyer, wife of the poet, literary critic and authority, tells this one on him:

"We went to a costume party one night. Louis was looking his silliest in a paper hat, tooting a horn for nobody's particular benefit, when a young college girl walked up to him, looked him up and down scornfully, and turned on her heel with: 'Humph! And you're Required Reading!' "—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Simple Deduction

A lady about to leave London for New Zealand was seriously advised to provide herself with very warm clothing. "Why?" she asked. "Oh, it's awfully cold out there, don't you know?" replied the adviser. "It's the place where all the frozen mutton comes from."—Montreal Star.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Harry Steele Price, Dayton, Ohio

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Sept. 11:

"A Rarebit for Rabbit"
J. A. Hemrich, Seattle.
Mrs. A. W. Holsapple, Plainville, Conn.
Charlotte Holton, Springfield, Mass.

"Lunch Time for Peter Rabbit"
Margaret R. Demmons, Thomaston, Me.

"His First Pet"
Alton N. Swett, Long Beach, Calif.

"Buddy and Bunny"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Cora E. Layer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Handout"
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.

"Breakfast for One"
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"Confidence"
Thusnelda Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.
Arthur Langguth, Portland, Ore.
Harriet P. Libby, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. M. M. Lytle, Oil City, Pa.

"Meals at All Hours"
Newton W. Brown, Los Angeles.

"Two Pets"
Annie Paxton, Greenville, Miss.

"Innocents Abroad"
Leota E. St. John, Brookline, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helpful Hands

New York City

Eight little girls that sew a fine seam and know good candy when they see it were the cause of this letter received recently at the local headquarters of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.:

"On behalf of eight little girls here who have a sewing club, I am sending a small donation ($1.00) for your worthy cause. The girls raised the money by selling some candy one of the councilors made, and wish in a small way to give a helping hand."

The Forget-Me-Not Club

Lake Telemark, Rockaway, N. J.

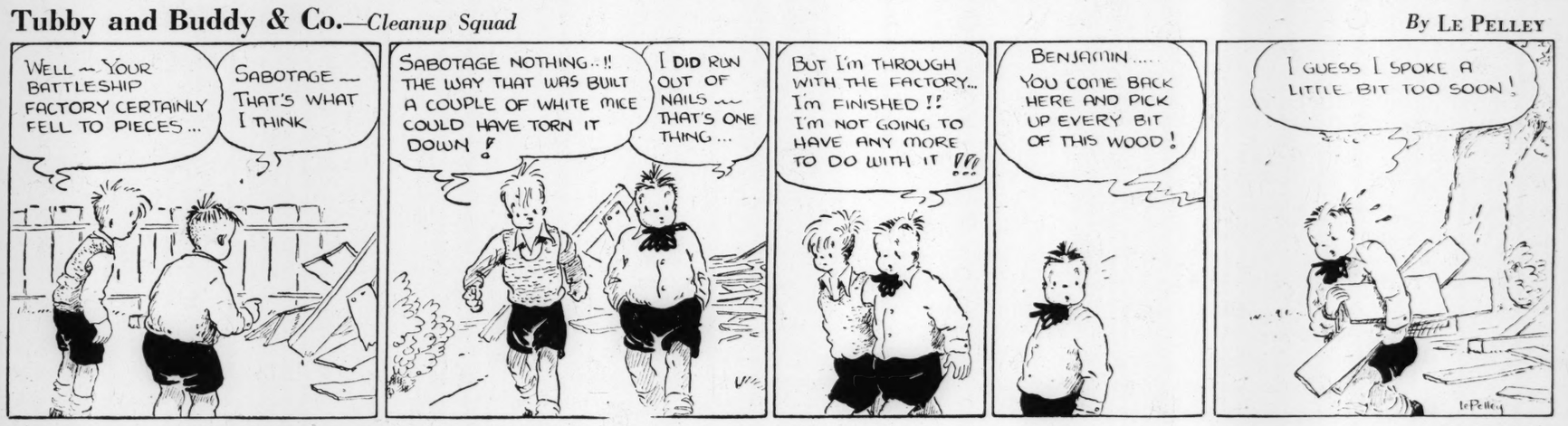
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Founded in 1919 at Stanford University by Herbert Hoover; a research library on the causes and after effects of the World War.
2. It is formed by a break in the Kittatinny Range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where the Delaware River passes through a beautiful gorge.
3. A famous trail in the Grand Canyon, Arizona.
4. A military pageant held every year at Aldershot, near London, depicting Britain's victories and high lights of her history; discontinued until the end of the war.
5. France; February 6, 1778.
6. A member of a negroid race, inhabiting the British Province of Natal, Union of South Africa.
7. North Carolina.
8. A basaltic, columnar islet at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland.
9. The New York Nationals.
10. The Wolverine, originally named the Michigan, first iron warship ever built, is at Erie, Pennsylvania, where it was launched in 1843; now a training ship.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cleanup Squad*

By Le Pelley


WELL — YOUR BATTLESHIP FACTORY CERTAINLY FELL TO PIECES...
SABOTAGE — THAT'S WHAT I THINK
SABOTAGE NOTHING..!! THE WAY THAT WAS BUILT A COUPLE OF WHITE MICE COULD HAVE TORN IT DOWN!
I DID RUN OUT OF NAILS — THAT'S ONE THING...
BUT I'm THROUGH WITH THE FACTORY... I'm FINISHED!! I'm NOT GOING TO HAVE ANY MORE TO DO WITH IT!!!
BENJAMIN.... YOU COME BACK HERE AND PICK UP EVERY BIT OF THIS WOOD!
I GUESS I SPOKE A LITTLE BIT TOO SOON!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Want You to Meet a Professional Gloom Chaser*

By Rodgers

Decided to ask the Gloom Chasers if they would accept Nick as a member- His little master entered school this Fall and of course his organ grinding job is over until next spring—
Some of the Gloom Chasers were a little doubtful about having a monkey as a member of a canine club—
But when I reminded them of all the gloom Nick and his master chase away each spring, they agreed he deserved to be at least an honorary member—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Distant Date*

By The Hagers

"TO REACH DRAKEVILLE ON TIME, WE'LL FAIL IF WE GO BACK," I QUACKED, "BY TRAIL."
"OF THAT," SAID WIDGEON, "I'M AWARE, YOU GET YOUR WISH; WE GO BY AIR."
"YOU, HESPERORNIS, WE SALUTE." "RETURN," HE ANSWERED, "TO BLACK BUTTE.
I'LL BE HERE, I CAN GUARANTEE, ANOTHER MILLION YEARS," SAID HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Scholarship and Religion

Never before, say religious leaders attending University of Pennsylvania's Bicentennial Conference, has religion been accorded such a prominent part in a university celebration. Usually it is relegated to a minor place on the program with one representative of organized religion elected to deliver the invocation.

But this new emphasis is not surprising in the light of present conditions, and in the light of ideas brought out at recent meetings of natural scientists. When chemists gathered in Detroit recently, more than one man gave credit for his ideas to "divine inspiration." At the same time in a New York conference, Dr. Albert Einstein of relativity fame urged mankind to give up blind worship to an anthropomorphic god, a god humanly conceived in the image and likeness of men.

"It seems to me," Dr. Einstein said, "that (natural) science not only purifies the religious impulse of the dross of anthropomorphism, but also contributes to a religious spiritualization of our understanding of life." Apparently he finds that research forces the researcher away from material concepts of deity and shows it futile to seek for God in any of the organic or inorganic forms of matter.

"Five years ago," Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Associate Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, told the Pennsylvania Conference, "the best men in our oldest eastern universities were saying with a shrug of the shoulders, 'Religion? Nothing to it.' Today their successors are asking, 'Religion? What is there in it?'" He reported far greater participation by students today in religious affairs and social services than for many college generations past. Evidently the present student generation is developing a more profound and vital attitude toward religion than has characterized student thought for some years.

All this should be heartening to those who know that before peace can exist in the world mankind must recognize the omnipotence and omnipresence of an infinite God, Principle, incapable of petty hates and fears, and man in His image and likeness. The approach in which humanity first comes to realize that finite thoughts of God are invalid, may seem negative, roundabout and slow, but the rejection of man-made idolatry and ritualism, physical or mental, is an important initial step.

Names and the Voter

Success of Thomas J. Buckley, former Boston WPA worker, in seeking the Democratic nomination for State Auditor at the Massachusetts primaries last Tuesday, was accomplished mainly by the similarity of the candidate's name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, who is now Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue.

Despite the nominee's claims to the contrary, it is doubtful that such a political unknown child could have been victorious without some such vote magnet. The fact that the nominee made no radio speeches, engaged in no well-publicized discussion of public issues, and that newspapermen were unable to locate him helped to build up the illusion that the former State Auditor was seeking a new term, whatever may have been Mr. Buckley's intentions.

This is not the first time similarity of names has caused confusion among voters. In 1932 in Oklahoma a Will Rogers was elected Representative-at-Large when many voters thought him to be the humorist. In Massachusetts other similar cases have occurred.

To eliminate such confusion is difficult. Any citizen has a right to seek public office, but too often similarity of names has been used to take votes away from a candidate or to attract votes to an unknown. Perhaps a solution may be found through more adequate presentation of the qualifications of candidates, including information on the ballot to distinguish candidates from other notable persons with similar names.

Yet not all the blame rests upon the candidates. The voters too have some responsibility. A more conscious effort by the voters to determine the qualifications of men seeking public office would not only help to prevent cases of mistaken identity but would render democratic processes more effective.

A fuzzless peach has been developed in Virginia. Will the multi-seeded Tokay grape and the humble but effective onion now please apply for remodeling?

Dakar, and Points West

A straight line from Dakar to Natal might not only be the shortest distance between those two points but between Berlin and all Latin America. Doubtless that is why Washington has permitted the feeling to spread that the United States understands and rather sympathizes with the action of the British and the Free Frenchmen under General de Gaulle at Dakar. The British explain their part in the incident in French West Africa by alluding to reports that the Third Reich has been trying to get control of Dakar.

With the Battle of Britain sliding into the debit column for Germany, and with plans for a wider war under discussion in Rome and Berlin, such reports do not seem far fetched.

One other reason why German interest in West African bases might at any moment take the form of action: the United States, in leasing bases in British possessions in the New World, has prepared to increase its influence greatly in South America. A Great Power's political and commercial influence in any region is affected by the proximity of its naval bases to that region. If German influence in the Western Hemisphere is not to decline abruptly in the near future, the Third Reich needs such a base as Dakar would provide.

Dakar is only a little more than 1,600 miles from the South American coast. The question of its control is no academic one for Americans. The incident involving French authorities and the fighters for a Free France, backed by British naval units, at Dakar is one more sharp lesson in a broad problem of national defense which too few Americans have adequately understood.

What Radio Can Do

Last spring it was reported that the American radio chains were debating whether they should take their microphones—and their listeners' ears—into the midst of war in Europe. We judge that in large measure the temptation has been resisted; we have been spared the shriek of bombs, the crash of buildings, the cries of distress, the minute-by-minute descriptions of front-line horrors which unrestrained "enterprise" might have put in American living rooms. Radio has refrained from bringing the war to America in the most sensational way, and despite obvious failings we think a word of appreciation is in order.

Radio has not supplanted the newspapers, and some people who never listen-in are well informed. Yet it should be said—and as a newspaper we are glad to say it—that the radio can contribute some elements to an understanding of what is going on in Europe that no other agency can. Cold type cannot carry the full force of Winston Churchill's crisis-empowered eloquence. Only a hearing of Adolf Hitler's artfully impassioned cadences can explain his oratory's sway over the German people.

Probably radio's greatest war reporting service lies not in speeches or brief news bulletins or even its excellent commentators like Raymond Gram Swing, H. B. Kaltenborn, Elmer Davis and Maj. George Fielding Eliot, but in bringing its listeners close to the people who are this time in the front lines. Hearing them talk, getting their rank-and-file yet illuminatingly individual reactions, their matter-of-fact heroism, their indomitable humor and their amazing freedom from hate, is an experience only the air provides.

One broadcast a few nights ago was particularly striking. After reports of what observers in various sections of London were seeing and hearing (including distant anti-aircraft fire), it took listeners to the crypt of the old church of St. Martin's in the Field, now used as a refuge and relief station. The simple words of people sheltered there—a man from the coast who had lost six children and his home and was carrying on, a determined and clear-spoken housewife (the English of all grades are masters of their language), a sleepy boy, a woman church warden and others who are serving day and night—conveyed a message which newspapers, even with the most brilliant reporting, photography and editing, cannot deliver.

Radio is doing a splendid job—the better because it is bringing us not war's worst but often the best in the human spirit.

This is an age of ersatz, or substitutes, writes a columnist. Too bad they haven't devised a substitute for war.

Our Readers Say—

"... Far Above Rubies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to your article on the Editorial Page headed, "... Far Above Rubies": I, too, know a Margaret; in fact, many Margarets; and they do not all live on farms. Some do not even have the comfort, love, support, companionship and co-operation of a husband. Some Margarets get up before six in the city, too. They prepare breakfast, wash dishes, make the beds, dust and tidy the apartment or house and get the children off to school before they appear in offices at nine in the morning, fresh as a daisy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon when most of the girls without special responsibilities are leaving the office, Margaret often works on until six or seven because she cannot afford to say "no" when the employer asks for volunteers to stay past five o'clock. After office hours she does her shopping, prepares dinner, washes the dishes and gets the children off to bed. Then she spends an hour or two darning and mending small dresses, sox and breeches, and fixing over last year's dress for herself so she will look as smart and pert as any of the other girls in the office. Saturday afternoons she does the family washing and, if relieved of that, certainly does her own curtains and blankets—no luxury here.

Some of these Margarets are not even married and it is aging parents and a brood of younger brothers and sisters that they unselfishly and joyously work for. Truly their qualities are courage, generosity, cheerfulness and perseverance; never a sense of burden or false responsibility; and they are always first to extend consideration and succor to those outside their family and humanity in general.

One particular Margaret I know was left with nine children and a large farm after the passing on of her husband recently. No whimpering or whining here. She has lovingly taken on the task of cheerfully and courageously running and managing the farm and her nine children. True, the oldest had to be taken out of his last year of high school to help Margaret, but she is carrying on where her husband left off and she will see that all her children get at least a high school education.

Oh, methinks the world is full of Margarets—truly wondrous women!

New York — JEWEL HEFFERNAN

Free Trade vs. Force

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are many in every land who are against the Fascist-Nazi-Communist idea of getting by force. How to oppose this immoral idea and how to keep it from spreading is our problem.

Emerson said that the means we adopt will always determine whether we achieve our objective or another very different end.

Albert Jay Nock carries this thought on means and ends into the current arena, saying, "You cannot stamp out an idea or shoot it out. Ideas must be met with ideas. The only way an unsound philosophy can be dealt with is by meeting it with a sound one."

Isn't the idea of getting by trade an effective means of combating the unethical and impractical idea of getting by force?

The ideal of free trade is greater production, and higher wages. An example of this practical idea resolving Europe's bloody struggles may be found in the history of the French and German revolution of 1848, and the Garibaldi struggle with Sardinia against Austria the same year. These conflicts folded up when the combatants heard that gold had been discovered on free land in California. A rise in wages everywhere was the consequence, through a bidding for employees.

An interesting sidelight on the above history is the fact that Garibaldi himself came to America and made a fortune in Staten Island and New Jersey land.

New York — LANCASTER M. GREENE.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Hitler in England

If Herr Hitler, having decided to accompany one of his bombing planes in a flight over England, suddenly found it necessary to bail out and land ignominiously by parachute upon England's smiling and well-watched countryside, he would, like "Billy the Norman," "kick up a dust in the island" in the shape of a cloud of new problems.

The first problems naturally would concern himself. These would be, so to speak, Sartor Resartus problems. A man of great power, or affluence, or other titles to prominence finds himself—like the French President who dropped out of the wagon-lit—alone in a strange place without any of his accouterments. He has only his own unaided resourcefulness to depend on. What kind of showing will he make?

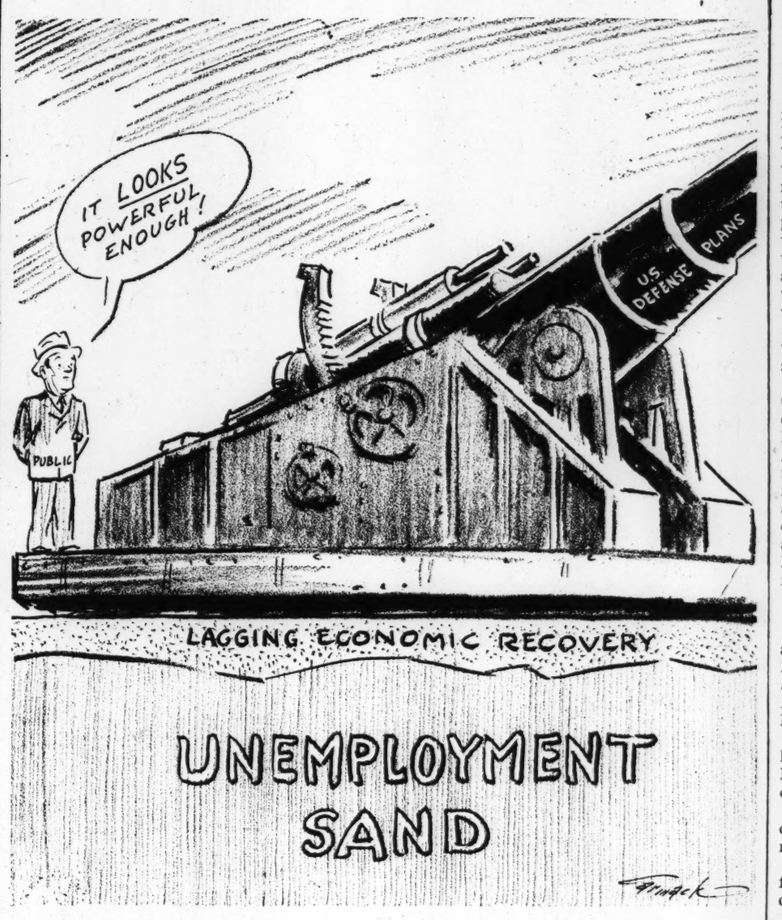
The rest of the problems would fall mainly on the British Cabinet Ministers, who had unexpectedly found the Nation's arch-enemy a prisoner in their hands. Would they stage a Roman triumph, leading the august captive through the Mall to Buckingham Palace? Not at all. The British Government, in Premier Chamberlain's time at least—and this story was written then—is nothing if not cautious. Were they to reveal their capture, a replica of the Führer would be produced in Berlin; the parachute story would be ridiculed; Hitler might deny he was Hitler. Were they to conceal their capture, a number of alert Britons, who had contributed to the rounding up of the captive, might spread all manner of uncomfortable rumors. What was to be done?

The situation might lend itself to comic treatment, but Peter Fleming, author of THE FLYING VISIT (New York: Scribners. $1.50), is a serious writer, although capable of discoursing in a light and sometimes amusing vein, and the story centers its interest rather in suspense, which is worked up with some ingenuity and brings the Führer's escapade to an unexpected end.

But if the author is not a humorist, his illustrator, David Low, certainly is. Herr Hitler and members of the British Cabinet share the ludicrous fate of all men of politics who fall into the hands of this inimitable cartoonist, and the effect is to add sparkle to an amusing little experiment.

H. J. S.

Only as Strong as Its Foundation



Something for Nothing

Someone is always trying to help us. It rather moves us at times. The morning the young man with the plaid tie called, the mail had brought us a second letter from Ellie-May Doran. We had never met Ellie-May, but she appeared to estimate our most pressing needs, and there was no sham reticence about her. Her first communication had been almost sisterly, beginning, "Are you wondering where the money is to come from to pay those bothersome bills?" She had been chatty and informal, despite the severe, commercial heading of her stationery with businesslike coupon attached. We liked her straightforward, "You can get whatever cash you need right here."

The letter which had just arrived, that morning, showed that she, a complete stranger, thoroughly understood our problems, for she asked, "When do WE get time to knit, embroider, crochet . . . ? As for myself, I can't find the time." It was those women with time on their hands, she pointed out, who could make their own garments, their own window-hangings, their own rugs, while WE must pay, with MONEY. She advised us to apply for a loan. "If I were you," she counseled, in such a friendly way, "I'd get my application in right away." The coupon required little information—just our name and address, the amount needed, a statement as to whether we were married or single, and the date when the sum should be delivered. It contained an assuringly protective clause beginning, "Without committing myself in any way . . ."

* * *

We had fallen to meditating on the kindness of strangers, in that mellow frame of mind which such benevolence inspires, when a visitor rapped on our apartment door. To our cautious, "Who is it?" a man's voice countered, "Have you lived here six months?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've brought you your Betsy Pride Cook Book."

While we confess the conversation had no sequence, the illusion of coherence induced us to open the door two and a half inches. Thrusting the tip of his shoe into the aperture our caller announced, "It's a gift." Our glance traveled from the shoe-toe, up six feet of grey worsted, to a pale countenance fitted to a pair of calculating blue eyes. We had seen the same expression in the eyes of a croupier at Monte Carlo, but the quiet voice and the boyish grin were charming. We already had a cook book, we insisted. It had been Aunt Jane's, and we never used it. It was too expensive.

"You'll find this one very practical," said the young man, with both feet now in the doorway.

"How many eggs to a cake?" we asked, to prove it. Aunt Jane's had required anywhere from six to a dozen, with a corresponding extravagance in other ingredients, including certain imported flavorings. Challenge produced a glint in the sharp eyes. Having pushed his way into the hall the young man rapidly turned over the pages.

"Here you are," he cried triumphantly, "Poor Richard's Favorite . . . only one egg yolk and the whites of two."

There was even a cake without eggs, though its economy in that respect was offset by a quantity of butter and preserved fruit.

"It will cost you nothing," the young man murmured.

* * *

We asked him to explain. He was obviously hurt by our attitude of suspicion, and said with wounded dignity, "I'm not going to tell you I'm a college boy selling these to pay my expenses. I tell you, it's a gift."

"But we don't need another cook book," we answered. "Of course, if it's really a gift . . . but we're not going to buy anything we don't need." Superior and silent, for a moment, the young man took from his pocket a little book of tissue leaves and carbon paper and began to write down the number of the house and the name of the street. He paused, appeared to recollect some event now distant in his memory, and remarked slowly, "Most people are very glad to get the cook book, and you can wash the cover if you splash grease or batter onto it, just take a damp rag, and of course they don't mind the eight cents for postage. You wouldn't object to that?"

"If that's all," we agreed and reached for the penny tray, where we put change for the boy who brings the Herald.

"No, no—" cried the young man, in sudden agitation, "I don't collect it. We have a man who makes collections. Now, your name, so we can send you the copies of the magazine."

"The magazine?"

* * *

"Don't worry," he replied soothingly, his unemotional self once more, "we're not asking you to subscribe to that. It's FREE! All we ask you to do is to read the advertisements each month." A free cook book, with a charge only for eight cents' worth of postage, and the promise to read a few advertisements. It was not difficult to agree to that. He was writing our name on his little pad. Then he was jotting down figures and calculating, aloud, "48 times 8 cents is $3.84."

"$3.84!" we exclaimed, "you said it was only eight cents."

"I said eight cents a month postage," he explained, and for 48 copies of the magazine . . ."

"That means four years, doesn't it, if it's published once a month?"

"Er, yes. And of course most people would rather pay the full postage than have our representative calling. It's just a bother to them."

"That's very thoughtful of you," we said, "but it wouldn't bother us. Tell him to come, and we'll have the eight cents ready every month."

"And you'll get the cook book when it's paid for," cried the young man, suddenly angry, and picking up the unoffending volume with its washable cover,, he strode out of the apartment, slamming the door behind him. We cannot yet understand why he should be irritated when we were so willing to help him to help us. Somehow we can't imagine Ellie-May getting upset at our inadequacy.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

The British Commonwealth

By Christine M. Gibson

Research Assistant, Orthological Committee, Harvard University

In these violent days, is it possible that ideas are more important than acts? It is Herr Hitler's belief that they are. For though the German Government is made up of men who seem to put guns, airplanes, and tanks first, this is not quite so. Almost every day the German radio and the German newspapers are making statements about why they are at war. Herr Hitler is quick enough to see that men will not put their back into a fight if they have no belief in it. So he gives them what he says are the facts. And men who are not fighting, as well as men who are, get ideas from what he says. After a time some men see things as Herr Hitler says they are.

One thing the Führer says is that 45,000,000 men are owners of one quarter of the earth, while unnumbered others are without living space. Even open-minded persons soon get the idea which is being put before their minds—an idea that millions of rich men in Britain are getting pleasure and support and profit from what is by right the property of others. They see the British Empire as land owned by England for the use of the English. They see something very different from the facts. Some of the true facts are:

* * *

(1) That neither Germany nor Italy has as many persons to the square mile as Great Britain, Holland, or Belgium. The figures are (1939) Germany 362 a square mile, Italy 355, Belgium 707, Holland 673, Great Britain 488.

(2) In the last five years more people have gone from the overseas Empire to Britain than have gone from Britain to the overseas empire.

(3) The United States, which is not the owner of Canada, sends it three times as much in goods a year as does Great Britain.

(4) The amount of materials Germany got from her colonies was one half of 1 per cent of her total intake of such materials.

(5) Only 3 per cent of the materials for manufacture on earth come from colonies.

(6) More Germans were getting a living in the City of London in July, 1914, than in all the German Colonies put together.

The British Empire is not the property of the English man in the street, though Herr Goebbels would have everyone see it as no less than that. The British Dominions overseas are not the property of the British at all. They are in the possession of the men living in those Dominions. For the government of a country is not the same thing as the owning of that country, and even if it were, the government of many parts of the British Empire today is itself in the hands of those countries. They have self-government. The men in Yorkshire or Cornwall do not make laws for the men of Canada or Australia. And the Dominions do not come into a war at the order or even at the request of the British. The Dominions are independent. In many important ways they are free governments. Too many persons in too many countries are not clear about this.

* * *

It is the out-of-date maps of the Empire, still widely used, which are responsible for the idea of a group of governments all of the same sort. On the maps, all the countries of the Empire are marked in the same color. It is time to make maps in keeping with the new distribution of power settled by the Statute of Westminster in 1931. It is time to make clear to all who may be interested that the British Empire has become, over the last twenty years, a Commonwealth of equal nations. The most important statement in the Statute of Westminster makes this clear enough when it says that the Dominion Parliaments have the power to make changes in any Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom having connection with them, power in fact to keep such acts from becoming a part of Dominion law till a dominion has requested and given agreement to the putting of them into force.

Britain is in the process of doing what no Empire of the past has done. She is turning Empire into Commonwealth, into a society of democracies with self-government. Today those democracies have come of their free will to take part in a war against forces which are a danger to free nations. And even if the development of such forces is the outcome of our behavior to Germany after the last war, giving way to such forces will not put any wrongs done to Germany right.

In these violent days then, when men's minds as well as their bodies are being attacked, getting at the facts becomes all important for keeping our values clear. And supporting the good in governments may be the best way of putting their errors right.

[This article is written in Basic English]

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